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COMMITTEE AGREES TO COMPROMISE ON WAR PROHIBITION

Manufacture of Beer Would Be Stopped in Three Months and Sale of Most Intoxicants Put an End To on June 30, 1919

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Agriculture Committee today agreed upon an amendment to the \$11,000,000 Emergency Agricultural Appropriation Bill providing for national prohibition.

Under the amendment the sale of whisky and wine would be prohibited after June 30, 1919, and the manufacture or production of beer three months after the final approval of the bill by the President.

The amendment was framed by Senator Norris of Nebraska as a substitute for the pending one by Senator Jones of Washington. The Jones amendment would have brought about absolute prohibition immediately upon enactment of the legislation. The Norris compromise was adopted by the committee by a vote of 8 to 3. Those opposed to the Norris amendment attempted to have it changed so as to permit the manufacture of beer six months after its passage, and later proposed for months. Both efforts, however, resulted in defeat.

Chairman Gore said the bill with the new amendment would be reported to the Senate tomorrow and that an effort would be made to bring it up for consideration at once. The new amendment provides:

"That from and after June 30, 1919, after the approval of this act, and during the continuance of the present war for the purpose of conserving the man-power of the nation and to increase the efficiency in the production of arms, war munitions, food and clothing for the army, it shall be unlawful to sell for beverage purposes, except for export, any distilled spirits, and no distilled spirits held in bond at the date of approval of this act shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the removal of distilled spirits now held in bond for other beverage purposes and for the extension of the time now provided by law for the withdrawal of such spirits from bonded warehouses for beverages purposes.

"From and after three months after the approval of this act, and during the continuance of the present war, no grain, cereal or other food products shall be used in the manufacture or production of beer or other intoxicating malt liquor."

"Any person who violates any of the foregoing provisions or any of said rules and regulations made to carry the same into effect, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years."

Members of the committee voting in favor of reporting the Norris Amendment were:

Democrats—Senators Sheppard, Texas; Thompson, Kansas; Kendricks, Wyoming, and Johnson, South Dakota;

Republicans—Norris, Nebraska;

Page, Vermont; Gronna, North Dakota, and Kenyon, Iowa.

Senator France of Maryland, who

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Italians have now restored the entire Piave front from the mountains to the Adriatic. Indeed they may be said to have somewhat improved their position there, in that they have occupied and extended the bridgeheads on the eastern bank. At the same time the Austrian defeat has sunk somewhat in its severity, since it is plain that the withdrawal of the Austrians took place with less loss than might have been possible in the circumstances. This does not mean that the defeat was not one of first importance, more particularly when connected with its political end. But it does mean that the Austrian forces, on the eastern bank of the river, are apparently still too strongly entrenched for the Italians to be able to dislodge them, and so clear Venetia of the enemy.

On the other fronts there have been the usual raids, as well as a successful action on the part of the United States troops for the improvement of their front.

Air Raid on Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday) — (Continued on page two, column three)

DRAFT NUMBERS DRAWN TODAY

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Draws the First Number, 246, in Presence of Members of Military Committees

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The drawing of numbers to determine the order in which youth of the class of 1918 should be called into military service was conducted here today with much the same ceremony which marked the great drawing of a year ago. This time, however, it was a much smaller affair and in view of the fact that the classification system more nearly determines the order of service than does the actual numerical order, it was not surrounded with such dramatic interest.

The drawing was held in the great conference room of the Senate Office Building, with Secretary Baker blindfolded, taking the first gelatine capsule, with a number inclosed, from the brass bowl. It was number 246, and number 1168 and number 818 were the second and third, respectively.

Big blackboards for checking the record were placed against the wall at the rear of the room. The numbers were written on the board as drawn and then the board was photographed to make a permanent inconvertible record.

Secretary Baker, General March, chief of staff, Provost Marshal-General Crowder, Chairman Chamberlain and members of the Senate Military Committee, and members of the House Military Committee, stood about the table as the first numbers were drawn.

General Crowder, in a brief explanatory statement, declared that it was so familiar with the process that it was unnecessary to go into detail. After Secretary Baker had taken out the first capsule, Senators Chamberlain and Warren, Representatives Dent and Kahn, Generals March and Crowder, Colonels Charles B. Warren and J. S. Easby-Smith, and Major H. C. Kramer, in order, stepped up to draw.

"Major Billy" Wellborn, a woman clerk in the provost marshal-general's office, who is accredited with knowledge.

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SENATE IN FINAL SUFFRAGE DEBATE

Leaders Maneuver Over Taking Vote on Amendment—Attempt to Insert Word "White" in Order to Bar Negro Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the opening of the session in the United States Senate today, the galleries were well filled, chiefly with women interested in the fate of the suffrage amendment, which was expected to receive immediate attention. Senator Lodge, however, insisted upon the routine order of the day taking precedence. As soon as this was finished, Senator Poindexter, who had been interrupted by Senator Lodge, finished his speech recording the favorable results of woman suffrage in his State of Washington.

Senator Thompson of Kansas, followed with an appeal to the Democrats to favor the amendment. Senator John Sharp Williams offered to amend the amendment by the insertion of the word "white," to bar negro women from voting.

Senator Brandegee used part of his time in having letters from anti-suffrage organizations read to the Senate.

Both Sides Confident

Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists Expect Victory in Senate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woman suffragists and anti-suffragists lined up in the Senate today for the climax of the many years' fight for the submission of a woman suffrage constitutional amendment to the states. The suffragists expressed confidence of getting more than the necessary two-thirds; the anti-suffragists appeared equally confident it could not be mustered. President Wilson long ago had given his support to the amendment, and the suffragists claimed today that everything possible was being done to bring faltering senators into line.

The usual speechmaking started off the consideration of the amendment, but there was a bar to final action in sight in the parliamentary status of the Army Bill. Under ordinary procedure the Army Bill would take the right of way at 1 p. m., but the suffragists hoped they could get it laid aside and go on to a vote on their amendment, which already had passed the House.

While the speech-making proceeded, leaders of both factions maneuvered and negotiated in a dispute over taking a vote today. Opponents of the resolution insisted that two suffrage senators should arrange a pair for Senator James of Kentucky, an opponent of the resolution, unavoidably absent. They threatened to filibuster against the resolution if a vote should be pressed without pairing. Managers of the resolution were adamant against depleting their strength by pairing off two votes against Senator James, and asserted they would force the debate to continue indefinitely until a vote should be reached.

Senator Poindexter declared that in western states, woman suffrage had demonstrated "not only its justice, but its value to women and the entire community."

Senator Walsh of Montana said that the last Democratic national platform did not bind Democrats either for or against the Susan B. Anthony amendment, but declared for conferring of the franchise on women by the states.

Senator Thompson of Kansas spoke of women doing men's work in the war and declared it an outrage to deny them suffrage. "While we boast of being the greatest democracy in the world," he said, "is it not a little strange and somewhat humiliating that we fail to keep pace with our less democratic allies?"

Senator Williams of Mississippi introduced an amendment limiting the suffrage to white citizens. "In my section of the country we can't afford to do what this resolution wishes to be done," he said.

At 2 o'clock the Army Appropriation Bill was laid before the Senate, but Senator Brandegee of Connecticut used it as a vehicle to continue an address against the Suffrage Amendment, contending that suffrage should be determined by the states.

"Do you feel that this amendment, if passed, would in any wise take from states the same power to regulate suffrage they formerly had?" asked Senator Lewis of Illinois.

"I think it would take from the states the right to limit suffrage to males," was the reply.

"Is the Senator favorable to the fifteenth and sixteenth amendments to the Constitution?" asked Senator Owen of Oklahoma, adding, "I am, and I swore on this floor to sustain them."

"I did, too," replied Senator Brandegee, "whether I believed in them or not."

Those two amendments, said Senator Brandegee, were the products of force due to the war, to which Senator Owen replied that he called the senator's attention to those provisions to the Constitution in order to show him he could not consistently oppose permitting white women to vote.

Senator Shafrroth of Colorado, a suffrage advocate, interrupted to ask if the war was not to preserve democracy.

"I think to make it safe for the Democratic Party," Senator Brandegee replied smiling. "All this lingo about

the women of America being enslaved is pure trumpery and foolishness. They're the queen bees of this country. A noisy minority absorbs to themselves all the virtues of all the women of the country and gets the ear of Congress and the newspapers."

GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN FLORIDA CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—With the placing of the property of a German-owned lumber company at St. Andrews Bay, Fla., in the hands of the United States custodian of alien property and with the interning for the duration of the war of the former German officials of the concern at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., it is understood that it has been fairly well established that the activities in connection with the enterprise were conducted with a far more dangerous aim in view than simply organizing and managing a large lumber company.

When these Germans came to Florida some time ago and in the St. Andrews Bay district located what they represented was to become a great lumbering business, tracts of land were purchased by them which experienced lumber men claimed were of no importance to the proposed lumber business. The sites so selected, however, are pronounced excellent as location for naval bases, and it is now believed, according to the official investigations so far made, to have been their intention to establish such bases.

It is also believed that the work was directed from the German Foreign Office in Berlin, and that finances were liberally supplied from the same source.

The property obtained by the Germans was located on what is considered by experts to be one of the finest natural harbors on the Gulf coast. It occupies a fine tactical location with reference to the South American countries and the Panama canal, and gave control to the entire bay at that point.

H. N. Randolph, an attorney of Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed by the United States to act as one of the directors to take charge of the property. "The principal German owner is Prince Hoffkamer," said Mr. Randolph, "of the principality of that name which is located not far from Bremen. It is impossible to find out now whether and in what capacity he was related to the German foreign office, but no doubt he was. Certain

it is that whenever it was necessary for the company to have money in large amounts somebody in Germany came forward promptly with the necessary financial relief, and at one time the Imperial German bank was very generous with a loan. They did very little selling of lumber in the United States. Most of the product was disposed of in Central and South America and the islands in the Caribbean."

The secretary and treasurer of the company was the German consul and one or more of the Germans in the presidency of the company are said to have been Germans who held high positions under the German Foreign Office in South and Central America.

The president of an associated shipping company was very closely related to the lumber company," said Mr. Randolph. He, too, seems to have held important positions directly under the German Foreign Office all over South and Central America.

"They do not appear to have paid much attention to the lumber business, and whether they made money out of it or not did not seem to matter. They turned that over to a manager, and let him conduct it practically as he saw fit. They made very infrequent visits to the place, notwithstanding the fact that they had more than \$2,000,000 actually invested. It was not uncommon for the officers to take sudden and unexpected trips to Germany, although nothing connected with the lumber and shipping enterprises seemed to warrant or justify any such trips."

The United States Government directors, now in charge of the property, are considering plans, it is said, for locating a great plant for the building of ships and barges for the United States Government with the three or four million feet of lumber which the German company had assembled.

"Should the league include non-European powers?" Lord Curzon continued. "It must include America, from whom so much of its impulse comes, but should it include China and Japan and neutral states such as Spain?" Theoretically and emphatically, yes, because they were the very states which would most need the protection of the league in the future.

Then, was it to include minor states in Europe and elsewhere and on equal terms?"

"He agreed it would be impossible to such a league was difficult to contemplate. Without it, however, it was out of the question. The Allies would be very slow to admit a triumphant or unrepresentative Germany. German statesmen treated the idea with scorn, and until Germany was compelled, by economic pressure or force of arms, to renounce her world dreams, her admission to such a league was difficult to contemplate.

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ment which the party executive committee were not prepared to accept. There had, however, been no written compact since the end of 1916. The executive committee had felt that in the present circumstances the attitude of truce should be observed. In various constituencies the local organizations had determined to contest the vacancies, thus ignoring the recommendation of the executive committee. Any attempt to wreck governments during the war would probably react against the labor movement, Mr. Henderson said.

Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, said he wished for no truce with the present government and deplored the fact that the executive committee of the Labor party had not seen fit to assist in the recent by-elections. He criticized the attitude of the government in refusing passports to Margaret Bonfield. The meeting then adjourned until this afternoon.

Mr. Kerensky in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Great excitement was caused at the Labor Party conference this afternoon by the unexpected arrival of Alexander Kerensky, the former Russian Premier, who delivered a speech stating that Russia was determined to do her share to fight for the liberty of the world.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Alexander Kerensky, speaking to the labor conference delegates today said: "I have just come straight from Moscow, and it is my duty as a statesman and a Socialist to tell you and the people of the whole world that the Russian people, the Russian democracy, are fighting against tyranny. I believe, indeed, I am certain," he added, "that the Russian people will shortly join you in the fight for the great cause of freedom."

Mr. Kerensky expects to go to Paris, perhaps before the end of the week, and a few days later to sail for America. He left Russia less than three weeks ago by way of Mourmansk. Between the day of his disappearance from public affairs and then he spent the time in Novgorod, Petrograd and Moscow.

Change in Sentiment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coincident with the appearance of Mr. Kerensky in London, John Sookine, a member of the Russian commission sent to the United States by the Kerensky government a year ago, and now just back from France, announced yesterday that he had learned from intimate reports from Russia that the people would welcome military action by the Allies to overcome German domination. Few months ago Mr. Sookine said this action would have been intolerable to the people, but German aggression, in spite of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, had caused so much suffering and privation that allied intervention now would be hailed with relief.

FUSION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Loyalty Legion has petitioned Gov. E. L. Philipp to call a special session of the Legislature for enactment of legislation permitting fusion of present political parties to the end that all loyal voters can unite upon certain candidates in the fall election.

The Loyalty Legion named a committee to draft a law, after which the temper of state legislators on the same will be ascertained. Governor Philipp has announced that he will not make known his feelings on the fusion plan until the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion has formally presented him with a draft of the proposed legislation. If such a law as is proposed by the Loyalty Legion were passed, the danger of Wisconsin electing congressional candidates not in full accord with the government's war program would be practically eliminated. The same menace would also be removed in the state election.

It is reported that the Socialists intend to bring out a strong candidate in the congressional district embracing Sheboygan, where in the recent senatorial race Victor Berger, Socialist senatorial candidate, developed unprecedented strength. Sheboygan is populated strongly with German-Americans.

BOUNDARY STONE TO BE PRESERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—The Iberville Historical Society, which has been contemplating for some time the protecting and preserving of the Ellicott stone, 24 miles from Mobile, has announced through its president, Dr. Alfred G. Moses, that an iron fence will be erected around this historic monument. The stone bears the inscription "1799," and refers to the year when Andrew Ellicott surveyed the boundary between Spanish West Florida and the American territorial possessions, in accordance with the Jay treaty.

Ellicott worked eastward from the Mississippi River, and at certain spots left small stone monuments to mark the line of division between the Spanish possessions in North America and the Georgia territory. It was in 1789 that he made the first accurate measurements of Niagara River from the two lakes, and in 1790 was employed in laying out the city of Washington. In 1792 he was made surveyor-general, and four years later he was appointed a commissioner to determine the southern boundary between the territory of the United States and Spain. It was on this mission that he erected, in 1799, the stone near Mobile. The society will visit the spot soon, it is said, for the purpose of holding dedicatory exercises.



Alexander Kerensky

Former Russian Premier, who spoke at the Labor Conference in London yesterday

DRAFT NUMBERS DRAWN TODAY

(Continued from page one)

more ins and outs of the draft than any man connected with it, then drew the eleventh number and proceeded to draw all the others, as the tellers recorded them at the table and on the blackboard. The twelve hundredth capsule with number 225 was taken from the bowl at 11:38 and the drawing was over.

Victory Predicted

Senators Think Upper Chamber Will Make No Change in Draft Age

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration leaders in the Senate, having strengthened their position through statements made before the Senate Military Committee by Secretary Baker and General March, Chief of Staff, were confident today of defeating the amendment, proposed by Senator Fall of New Mexico, to the \$12,000,000 Army Appropriation Bill, extending the draft to all men between 20 and 40 years old.

Declarations by Secretary Baker and General March that at present no necessity required the extension of the draft ages precipitated a heated discussion on the floor of the Senate. Adjournment was taken in the midst of the debate, and it was expected that if the Army Appropriation Bill be taken up under the rules, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, there would be further debate. Some members said that they were not convinced by the statements of Secretary Baker and General March and planned to force acceptance of the Fall amendment if the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion has formally presented him with a draft of the proposed legislation. If such a law as is proposed by the Loyalty Legion were passed, the danger of Wisconsin electing congressional candidates not in full accord with the government's war program would be practically eliminated. The same menace would also be removed in the state election.

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

man airplanes penetrated the aerial defenses of Paris on Wednesday night and several bombs were dropped, causing material damage, says an official statement issued early today.

Capo Sile and Its Significance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The capture of Capo Sile is one of the most important events in the Italian counter-offensive against the Austrians, according to Dr. Felice Ferrero, director of the Italian Bureau of Information. The reason which Dr. Ferrero gives for this statement is that Capo Sile controls the locks by means of which 125 square miles of marsh land, northwest of the lagoon of Venice, may be flooded at any time as happened last fall when the Austrian invaders were driven back from five to 10 miles, thus making it impossible for them to bombard Venice without the use of guns of longer range than they possessed.

"It is not generally known in America," said Dr. Ferrero, "that the course of the lower Piave River was changed more than a century ago and made to flow through an artificial channel some ten miles northwest of the old course. The river was controlled by a series of locks on the old Piave north of Capo Sile near San Dona.

Capo Sile controls these locks. If that point had remained in the possession of the Austrians, they would have again turned the Piave into the new channel north of the drained territory, making it possible to advance to the lagoon of Venice as soon as the fields had dried out sufficiently for them to transport their troops. The floods now raging in the Piave section make the possession of Capo Sile of greater importance than ordinarily. Bridges have been carried away and large numbers of Austrian troops have been isolated. Of course these flood may subside quickly making it possible for the enemy to retreat but with Capo Sile in its possession the Italian army considers the present situation quite satisfactory."

Austrian Food Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information, positive and almost direct from Vienna, was received by the State Department, on Wednesday stating that the food situation there is extremely grave. This information standing alone, at any ordinary time, would be regarded as significant, but coming at the present moment, when a disaster has befallen the Austrian Army on the Italian front, it is viewed by officials as more than important. The department has information equally as reliable concerning the food situation at Petrograd.

Irkutsk, Reported Captured

Service of the United Press Association

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Irkutsk, one of the chief Siberian cities, has been captured by Tzeczo-Slovaks after a short fight with the Red Guards, according to Swedish press reports received by the State Department today.

Position in Austria-Hungary

PARIS, France (Thursday)—"It is admitted in responsible circles," declares an official statement dealing with the position in Austria-Hungary.

"That the news from Austria reveals a very serious and troubled situation in that country, but it would be a great danger for the Allies to exaggerate the importance of possible consequences. Austria has allies who could easily provide the troops neces-

sary to reestablish order if revolt arises.

"The Austrians are submissive and have not the energy to start a strong revolutionary movement. Besides the two trouble-making elements in the country could not combine easily. In Vienna the Labor Party is German, while in Budapest it is Magyar. Their claims are quite different from the nationalist claims of the Tzeczo-Slovaks and other races, and no union between them is likely.

"The army itself is never influenced by labor trouble and it is always possible to oppose labor by mere military force.

"Austria is in no way ready to negotiate separately, but as an ally of Germany she is only a dead weight. It would be a bad policy to extend a hand to her now, for our attitude would be used against the nations which stand against her. It is our interest to support these nations in their claims."

COMMUNIQUÉS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official report made public on Wednesday says:

"South of the Scarpe the British attacked yesterday morning on wide sectors near Fenchy and Neuville Vitasse. They were thrown back by a counter-attack. In neighboring sectors their attack broke down under our fire.

"In the evening the artillery activity was revived on nearly the whole of the front between Arras and Albert and on both sides of the Somme. It continued lively during the night. The enemy advanced several times in strong reconnaissances, but was repulsed and left prisoners in hands.

"The fighting activity revived intermittently between the Aire and the Marne. West of the Oise we captured 10 machine guns in forefield engagements. A partial attack launched by the enemy northwest of Chateau Thierry was repulsed.

"North of the Rhine-Marne Canal Bavarian Landwehr troops penetrated the French positions northwest of Bures and brought back two officers and 40 men as prisoners.

"Five airplanes were shot down out of an enemy squadron which on Monday flew from south of Soissons to the Aisne to drop bombs. Twelve enemy machines and three captive balloons were brought down yesterday."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British War Office issued a statement on Wednesday night which reads as follows:

"Beyond artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors there is nothing of special interest to report."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office on Wednesday night issued the following statement:

"Northwest of Montdidier we carried out a raid north of Grivesnes, and inflicted losses on the enemy and took prisoners.

"The number of prisoners captured by the Americans in the course of their operation last night, in the neighborhood of Bellicourt Wood was 264."

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Wednesday:

"Yesterday our troops, having completely reoccupied the bridgehead of Capo Sile, extended it, provoking and firmly sustaining resolute counter-attacks by numerous enemy forces. Eight officers and 371 of other ranks were captured.

"On the remainder of the front there were artillery duels of not very great intensity and activity by small parties.

"Between Mori and Loppio one of our assault patrols surprised and destroyed an enemy advanced post, capturing the survivors.

"Our flights dropped several tons of bombs on enemy ammunition dumps on the Venetian plain and on railway establishments at Mattarello.

"Seven hostile machines were brought down. Lieutenant Flavio Barracchini obtained his thirty-first victory.

"In the clearing up of the battlefield a few hundred additional prisoners were taken.

"The complete recapture of all our artillery, arms and materiel has been ascertained. Only after long statistical work will it be possible to establish the enormous quantity of Austrian arms and materiel which remained in our hands."

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—The Austrian War Office issued on Wednesday the following statement:

"On the fronts west of the Adige fighting activity has been more lively during the past few days. On the Zugna Ridge we repulsed strong thrusts initiated by vigorous gunfire, with heavy enemy losses.

"On the Asiago Plateau and between the Brenta and the Piave yesterday it was appreciably quieter. The bitter struggle of June 24 ended in complete failure for the Italians, which was most perceptible in the disputed regions of Asolo and Monte Pertica. Our detachments, pursuing the enemy, captured several sectors of his front line. Thanks to the bravery and determined attacks of our troops, all the Italian efforts to recapture the ground they lost on June 15 sanguinely failed."

SIR WILLIAM WEIR ON AIRCRAFT ENGINES

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

"Tests which recently have been applied in France and this country to the latest American engine have justified the prediction that it would prove a most valuable contribution to allied resources, and the United States can go ahead and push its production with every confidence."

These are the words of Sir William Weir, the new Secretary of the Air Ministry, who presided at the Wilbur Lecture delivered by Dr. Durand, scientific attaché of the American Embassy, in the Central Hall at Westminster on Tuesday evening.

"In the assistance given us in aerial

OFFICIAL FIGURES AS TO SHIPS SUNK

World Tonnage Losses Greater, but British Less Than in April. Admiralty Declares

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The world tonnage losses from U-boat depredations and marine risks in May, the British Admiralty states, aggregate 355,694 tons, or 44,233 tons more than in April. The British May losses were 224,735 tons, and the allied and neutral losses were 130,959 tons. Thus the British May losses are 137,233 tons less than the April losses, while the allied and neutral are 45,611 tons greater.

The total tonnage of vessels over 500 gross tons entering or clearing United Kingdom ports from and to overseas ports has, however, increased from 6,336,663 tons in January to 7,777,843 tons in May. The losses from marine risks, moreover, were unduly heavy for May and the tonnage losses would have been less but for the heavy strain on convoy facilities by the greatly increased troop transportation during May.

A French View

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Having

eulogized the work performed by the French Navy, and declared that in conjunction with the British and American navies, the French Navy had mastered the submarine peril, Leygues, Minister of Marine, in proposing the provisional estimates for 1918, stated, in replying to the criticism of the naval policy, that the naval yards were busily engaged in building small ships to meet the present necessities.

As for the naval policy of France, after the war, nobody could tell what that would be, since its nature would be the outcome of the peace treaty.

Admiral Blaenaine declared that though accidents might still occur,

the German submarine piracy could be regarded as mastered.

The Echo de Paris publishes a

statement by M. Rivelli, a member

of the French War Office, defining his attitude toward the French Naval League, defining his attitude

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DEFINITION OF POLICY IN INDIA

Twelve Points of Agreement on Imperial Plan for Responsible Government Reached by European-Indian Memorial

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of June 26.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England.—In the last article on the subject of responsible government for India attention was directed to the wholly new situation in Indian politics which had resulted from the frank adoption of responsible government as the goal of British administration in India. Coupled with the visit of the Secretary of State (Mr. Montagu) to the Viceroy, and his inquiries made upon the spot, this pronouncement of His Majesty's Government of Aug. 20, 1917, led to a cessation of the more extreme forms of agitation in India, and to a general willingness to await the proposals which the Secretary of State under took to submit in due course to Parliament.

But just as in other departments of affairs, so here, the war has given a different meaning to the words "in due course." For Indians, no less than for other British subjects insistent upon reforms, the phrase now means "at the earliest opportunity," and any unnecessary or unaccountable delay might throw the whole Indian machinery of administration out of gear, owing to the political passions that would then be developed.

That first article also called attention to a joint address from Europeans and Indians, singular among all the memorials laid before the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State for India, in that it took exact account of the promises contained in the government's pronouncement of last August, and attempted to show how they might practically be realized. The purpose of this second article is to give some account of the twelve points of agreement reached by those who signed the joint address, and of their reasons for thinking that responsible government for India might safely be developed along the lines they indicate.

The point of agreement which most commands attention at a first reading, though not placed in the fore-front, is as follows: "We agree that the first steps toward responsible government cannot be taken in the sphere of the Central Government." The true alternative to this proposition would be that responsible government for the whole of India was capable of being established in one operation. Between these two points of view no compromise is possible, though the Nationalist Party in India apparently contemplates a transitional period in which the central Executive would be partly responsible to an Indian parliament and partly to the British authority.

No progressive realization of responsible government, however, is possible through the device of serving two masters; it is the progressive realization of disorder that would be thus attained. In the explanatory memorandum, which accompanied the twelve agreed points of the address, it is pointed out that whether in the case of the United States of America, of Canada, of Australia, or of South Africa, nothing was done, or could have been done, to create a central and national government responsible to the nation as a whole, until responsible government had been completely and finally established in the several provinces or states.

The signatures of this address therefore claim that the new scheme of India policy requires the delimitation of appropriate areas, within each of which a representative legislature, and an executive responsible to it, can exercise all the powers intrusted to them. It would be wise not to make these areas either so small as to be districts, merely exercising the functions of local government, or so large as to overshadow native states like Hyderabad and Mysore that now have their own independent governments.

With this slight preface, it will not be difficult to follow the first four agreed points put down in the joint address:

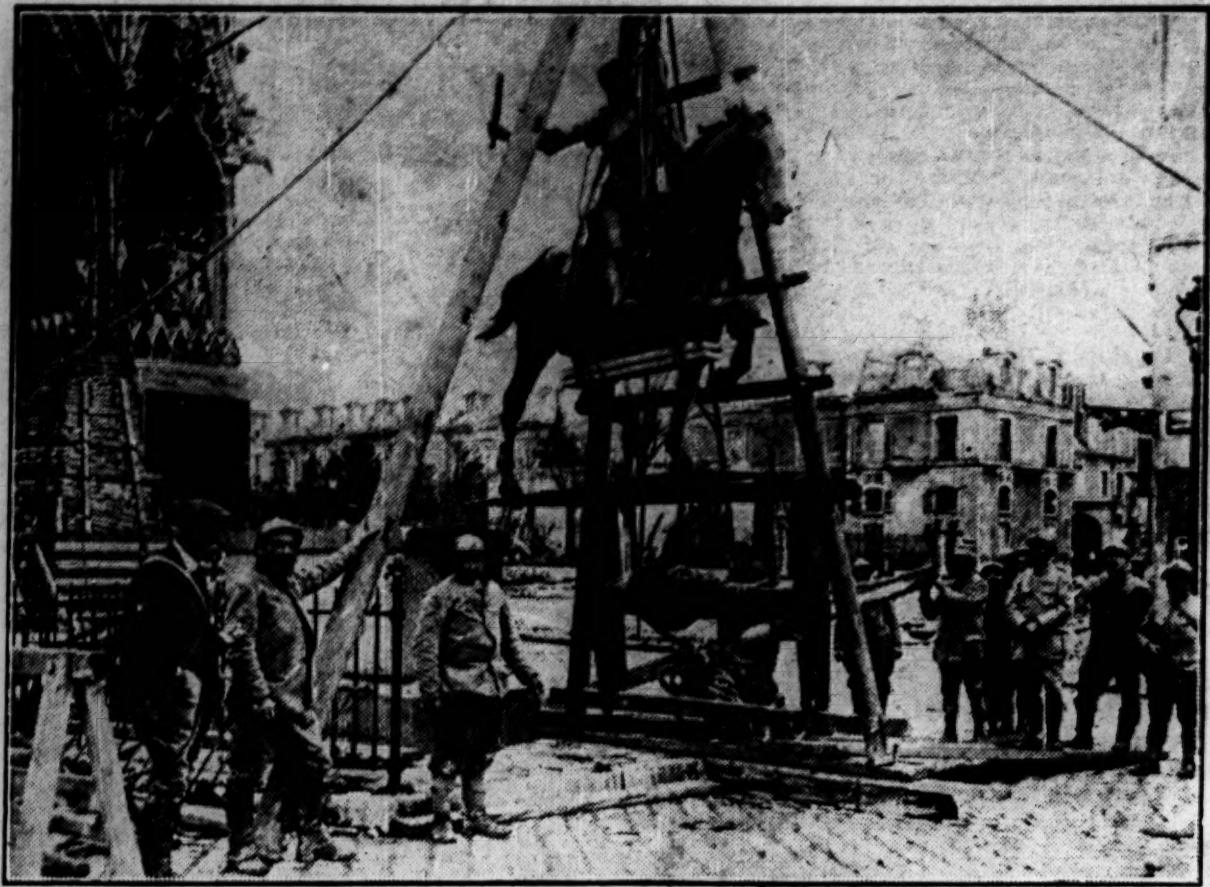
(1). To accept the pronouncement of Aug. 20 as common ground, within the limits of which the discussion can take place.

(2). That, having accepted the pronouncement, we (the signatories) are not only free, but also bound to consider the new situation created thereby with open minds.

(3). That the existing provinces need not be assumed to be areas suitable as a basis for responsible government, but such areas must be settled at the moment when the first installment of responsible government is granted.

(4). That the first steps toward responsible government cannot be taken in the sphere of the Central Government.

In considering the propositions that follow, the reason must not allow itself to be clogged with precedents, for the conditions of India on the eve of responsible government do not resemble those to be found in any other great country at the time when it attained such a political status. The ultimate responsibility of the people of the United Kingdom, through their Parliament, for the doings of the Viceroy and his Council, extends also to the provincial administrations and their subordinate officers. What is true of the central government is true of the local authority. The existing provincial administrations cannot be moulded by a series of gradual changes into the provinces of a self-



French official photograph issued by Newspaper Illustrations

Joan of Arc statue at Rheims

After surviving many vicissitudes the statue has now been removed to a place of security

JOAN OF ARC STATUE IN RHEIMS REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Joan of Arc statue at Rheims is not to be allowed to perish at the hands of the Germans. Rheims has suffered so much that it seems impossible that there should be left anything anywhere for German shells to destroy. Yet, in the courtyard of the tragic ruined cathedral, still stood the graceful gallant figure of Joan of Arc astride her horse; intact but for the sword in her hand fractured by a shell splinter. It has now been moved into safety.

RECORD ACREAGE IS UNDER CULTIVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEDFORD, England.—Mr. Prothero, M.P., president of the Board of Agriculture, was the chief speaker at an open-air meeting at Bedford held in support of the recruiting campaign of the women's army.

Mr. Prothero said that it was 18 months since he had started the food production campaign in Bedford. He had then told that he was attempting the impossible, but he had not believed that, for he knew well enough that if the farmers realized that the nation was in urgent need they would make the effort that was necessary. The farmers had made both the effort and the sacrifice. He could not yet announce the figures as to the farmers' effort in reply to the call for great food production, but he could state that they had made a very great advance on 1916, on pre-war acreage, and a great advance until they went back to the '70s. Today the acreage under wheat, barley, and oats, was the highest ever recorded in the history of their agriculture. That was one of the finest achievements of the war.

During the same period the number of allotments had been increased by 800,000, which meant something like an additional 800 tons of produce, a big saving in transport, and an improvement socially and morally. This advance had been effected in spite of the fact that there were 500,000 fewer laborers on the land. It was because of that decrease of labor that the appeal was being made for more women.

Farmers were, he continued, justified in saying that the government had broken their promises, but the circumstances in which those promises had been broken were shown by the words of Sir Douglas Haig when he stated that there was no other course open to them but to fight it out, that there must be no retirement, and that the safety of their homes and the freedom of mankind depended on each one of his men. Mr. Prothero said that he did not believe that any assembly of British farmers would hold back men who could possibly be spared when the alternative was that their troops would be driven back by overwhelming numbers. The promise of the harvest was not yet fulfilled, and there was much to be done.

Women's work on the land was a vital necessity. He knew the work they were asked to do was hard, that it brought with it discomforts, and was, comparatively speaking, poorly paid.

Life on the land was not luxurious, but the women had the conviction that they were doing something in one of the most important fields to make victory sure. After all, what were the discomforts of agricultural work compared with what the men at the front were enduring daily, hourly, for the safety of their kith at home and the cause of liberty throughout the world?

JUGO-SLAWS OF AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The permanent committee for promoting an understanding among the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary has informed the press that the treaty of Rome concluded at the capital among the nationalities oppressed by the Hapsburgs had found an enthusiastic echo among the Serbians, Croatians and Slovences who had emigrated to America, and that their various organizations had sent telegrams expressing satisfaction and good wishes to Dr. Trumbitch. This communication states that, "ever since the North American Republic had taken its place by the side of the Entente with the purpose of gaining the victory which the difficulties of the struggle rendered greater every day, these emigrants, who looked to victory to give freedom and independence to their native lands, had added an effective numerical strength to the great moral force of their desire for redemption which would have its weight in that day when the peoples should be called upon to decide their own destinies."

"The applause of these emigrants who retained a steadfast love for their distant countries was the free expression of purpose which responded to that of their still enslaved brothers whose faculties for expressing their feelings were still subject to restrictions and menaces." Among the telegrams received by Dr. Trumbitch from the United States were those from the National Jugoslav Council, from the National Croatian Union of Pittsburgh, the Illinois Croatian Union, the Croatian League of Washington, the Croatian League of the Pacific, and from the Association for Serbian National Defense in America.

(11). That (a) wherever industrial

LETTERS

(No. 105)

Support Red Cross by Taxation

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The article appearing in the issue of June third entitled "Federal Taxes for Red Cross Urged" seems to me to present a solution of the problem of caring for the soldiers wounded in service. Why is it not the government's business to care for the man injured in its service just as much as it is its business to supply him with food and ammunition? The taking over of this part of the work by the government would leave the American women free to devote their time and money to relief work for war sufferers. The levying of a tax would do away with the methods of coercion recently employed in the Red Cross drive and make all share the burden alike.

(Signed) FLORENCE MATTOON REDD.

(No. 114)

How to Turn Thin-Paper Leaves

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Kindly allow me to submit a bit of information. It is in regard to aid in turning pages of thin-paper books, something that does not seem to be generally known.

By pushing or forcing lightly the page to top or bottom, with flat of finger-nail, you cause the edge to lap over slightly—thus to be easily handled and turned—avoiding dampening finger and possibly tearing leaf.

(Signed) R. FRICK. Hollywood, Cal., June 11, 1918.

(No. 127)

An Irishman on Irish Question

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I, as an Irishman by birth now serving in the army of Uncle Sam and a reader of your valued paper, write a few words about the Irish mixup?

The whole trouble seems to be the undying hatred of the Sinn Fein party toward anything English. The average Irishman and Irish-American boast of the splendid courage of Irish regiments in battle, which we all know to be perfectly true, and-as such is the case, why don't the rest of the Irish stop making trouble and join their fellow countrymen in the struggle now going on in Europe?

When Sir Roger Casement was executed, the pro-German Irish in this country raised an awful row because of his execution; what would have happened to a German if he had done the same, or even an American? I do not like to say outright who is at the back of the Sinn Fein movement besides the Germans, but we all know,

I lived 25 years in Ireland and never saw any of the "poor downtrodden, depressed and starving Irish," as Mr. Hearst was so fond of quoting in his papers, before the United States entered the war. The average American-born Irish has never seen Ireland, but gets all the dope about English ill-treatment of the Irish from his folks, who left the old sod about 70 years ago. If the British Government is so severe and keeps the Irish in bondage and slavery, as people in this country are led to believe, why don't Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other British dependencies break away from her in protest?

Does it not seem peculiar that it is only in Roman Catholic portions of the British Empire that there is any objection to join the British Army, take Quebec for instance, and the Melbourne Sinn Fein affair backed up by Archbishop Mannix?

Mrs. Sheehey-Skeffington informed her audiences in San Francisco that there is a huge number of English troops in Ireland, but as a matter of fact, there are no English troops there at all, only Scotch and Irish. This would prove that the more level-headed and intelligent people in Ireland are not traitors to the allied cause. (Signed) IRISH SOLDIER in American Army. San Francisco, June 14, 1918.

FINLAND AND ITS ECONOMIC FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The managing director of the Finnish Government railways, Herr Wuoile, recently granted an interview in Berlin to a representative of Der Welt Handel, which summarized his remarks as follows:

"Our present economic situation is extremely difficult, since before the war we drew 42 per cent of our grain requirements from foreign countries, principally Germany. Not only has this import ceased since the beginning of the war, but grain from America and Russia, ordered and paid for, has not been delivered. The difficulties arising during the war from Finland's dependence on foreign countries for her food supply drew

attention to the necessity for increased cultivation of grain. This is possible, since in the past Finland actually supplied Sweden with grain.

"It was only the increasing predominance of cattle-rearing and dairy-farming that caused the cultivation of corn to decline. Petrograd was a first-class market for Finland's milk, while England imported annually about 40,000,000 marks worth of Finnish butter. It only remains to encourage grain cultivation, without restricting dairy-farming too much. The food difficulties may well become more serious next year, since the Bolsheviks have already seized the greater part of the seed accumulated in the south, and it is difficult to find a substitute for it, since the grain grown in South Finland does not winter well.

"These momentary difficulties, however, will not affect the economic future of the country. Even if the overlay on administration and on the army, which Finland will always have to maintain against Russia, increases, the spirit of enterprise, released from the crippling influence of the political struggle with Russia, will lead the country to economic progress. Finland's wealth is in her forests. For that reason all industries connected with timber flourish, whereas the iron industry will hardly produce more than sufficient to meet the home demand. It is possible that the copper mines opened up shortly before the war to the north of Lake Salma may prove valuable.

"In order to be able to meet additional government expenditure it is essential that the timber in the country should be turned to better account. It is hoped to export, together with timber, increasing quantities of paper, wood pulp and cellulose. Not only will new industries be created by means of the by-products, but home textile industry will be promoted, owing to the war discovery of cellulose yarn.

"Our first task must be to rid Finland of Russia's last legacy, Bolshevism. It is incorrect to describe the present struggle in Finland as a war between the middle classes and the working classes. In the first place, Bolshevism is a Great Russian and anarchistic growth which has been imported into Finland, and, in the second place, the Finnish working classes, as a whole, are not on the side of the Red Guards. It is true that only a small proportion have openly opposed the red terror, but a large proportion have remained passive, or have only been associated with it owing to compulsion. For years the Finnish working classes have drawn recruits from two groups, the actual manufacturing artisans and the timber workers.

"Since the beginning of the war the latter have been confronted, owing to the cessation of the timber export, by a serious economic crisis, from which they could only escape by hiring themselves out to the Russian army as trench-diggers. It was there that they imbibed the Bolshevik poison. The artisans, on the other hand, during the first years of the war earned good money as munition workers, and accordingly took no interest in Bolshevikism.

"Cooperation, as opposed to competition—(The day of dog eat dog is closing. Intelligent cooperation will carry the country a great deal further than the competition which developed more effort to beat down rivals than to building up commerce and industry. Cooperation makes for brotherhood; competition develops jealousy, hate and strife. Cooperation will make the best use of the country's resources; competition has frequently resulted in wasting them.)

"The Vigilantes are against:

"Pro-Germanism, or pro-anything which interferes with the spirit of perfect Americanism.

"Class antagonism, as the fertile field for the demagogue, the anarchist and the Bolshevik.

"Pacifism and other forms of mental and moral weakness.

"Profiteering—Either by capital or labor."

VIGILANTES ISSUE REVISED PLATFORM

Planks of Organization of Which

Mr. Hagedorn Is Promoter, Designed to Enlarge Activities Along Lines of Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In name of the dispatches from this bureau recently describing the sudden abandonment of the plan to form a national patriotic council of Americans of German origin, the Vigilantes organization has been mentioned incidentally, since Hermann Hagedorn, one of the main promoters of the abandoned plan, is an influential member of The Vigilantes.

This organization has recently issued a new statement of its platform. It claims to include now practically all the American poets and authors of national repute, as well as many of the leading illustrators. For more than a year they have been contributing a free service of poems and articles, designed to inspire Americanism, to the newspapers of the country.

Originally the purposes of The Vigilantes were stated as follows:

"To arouse the country to a realization of the importance of the problems confronting the American people. To awaken and cultivate in the youth of the country a sense of public service and an intelligent interest in citizenship and national problems. To work vigorously for preparedness; mental, moral and physical. To work with especial vigor for universal military training and service under exclusive federal control, as a basic principle of American democracy."

The revised and enlarged platform reads as follows:

"America first—An enlightened nationalism, through which may be developed the ideal internationalism suggested by the League to Enforce Peace.

"A perfect melting pot—This includes: 1, abandonment of sectionalism; 2, breaking down of race prejudice; 3, Americanizing the alien; 4, intelligent supervision of immigration.

"Universal service, including military training—This to be regarded not as a war measure, but as essential to the making of good citizens; developing our youth mentally and morally, giving them a sense of obligation to the country; and physically, through the discipline of drill and military exercises.

"Cooperation, as opposed to competition—(The day of dog eat dog is closing. Intelligent cooperation will carry the country a great deal further than the competition which developed more effort to beat down rivals than to building up commerce and industry. Cooperation makes for brotherhood; competition develops jealousy, hate and strife. Cooperation will make the best use of the country's resources; competition has frequently resulted in wasting them.)

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Louise Day Putnam Lee

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HANAN

TZECHE-SLOVAKS' LOYALTY DEFENDED

Professor Masaryk, in Message to Soviet at Moscow, Says Charge They Are Counter-Revolutionary Is Not True

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a recent published interview, Commissioner Tchitcherine of the Soviet Government at Moscow was quoted as explaining his hostile attitude toward the Tzeche-Slovak troops by saying that they had been counter-revolutionary since the days of the Kief Rada. Professor Masaryk, who is president of the Tzeche-Slovak National Council, sent the following cable message to Commissioner Tchitcherine on Wednesday:

"In the interview with the Associated Press you explained your hostile attitude toward our Tzeche-Slovak troops in Russia by saying that they have been counter-revolutionary since the days of the Kief Rada, and that they even conspired against the Soviet Government, as you can prove by documentary evidence in your possession. I was in Russia since May, 1917, till March, 1918. I organized the troops. I know every detail of their life during this period. With the full knowledge of all circumstances, I must state that your assertion is incorrect, and that you are mistaken. You evidently allude to the fact that when the Kief Bolsheviks rose against the Rada, one of our regiments was brought to Kief. But it seems you do not know that this was done by Russian military authorities under false pretense. This misuse of my name was soon ascertained and the regiment was sent back at once. Two or three of our people, yielding to the false pretext, were duly rebuked and punished."

"When the Bolshevik movement began I gave at once the strictest order to all regiments to abstain from all interference in Russian internal matters, and this order has, under all conditions, been strictly observed. The best proof is the fact that your Bolshevik commander-in-chief, Muraviet, to whom the Kief incident was explained, recognized the armed neutrality of our whole army. Our relations to the Rada were absolutely correct. I could prove to Muraviet that I did not accept the fourth Ukrainian Universal, as I officially announced to Minister Sulgin the 26th of January, 1918. We agreed in this fundamental question of the relation of Ukraine to Russia with the position taken by your Petrograd Soviet."

"I can prove by incontrovertible documents that I rejected every plan directed against your government submitted to me by your political adversaries, even such adversaries who could not justly be called counter-revolutionaries. I can prove that until late I recommended to the Allies statesmen to be on good terms with your government. We Tzeche-Slovaks love Russia, and we wish her to be a strong and free democracy. It has been proved that our peoples did not accept Slav plans of the old régime under Sturmer, though they were threatened with exile to Siberia."

"We have been absolutely loyal to Russia and, correct in our attitude toward your government. In recognition of this loyalty Commander Muraviet granted our army free passage to France on Feb. 16, and the same has been granted by the Soviet of Moscow."

"Being away from Russia three months, and having no detailed reports, I dare not express an opinion on what is happening now. It seems that some local Soviet yielded to the Austrian and German intrigue and attacked our troops, who, under given circumstances, have been forced to defend themselves. I would not oppose your demand of disarmament if you can guarantee us free and unmolested passage to France. I assure you our soldiers' only wish is to fight the common enemy and help by that, Russia. I ask you in the name of democracy to keep the promise given by your own commander. Please investigate carefully the matter, for it will be a disgraceful absurdity that a democratic and socialist government should by mistake promote the interest of its greatest enemies."

Bolsheviks Urge Bread War

Trotzky Threatens to Turn Weapon of Hunger Against the Rich

MOSCOW, Russia (Wednesday, June 5)—(By Associated Press)—The Central Executive Committee and the Moscow Executive Committee met yesterday to consider the critical food shortage and were addressed by Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotzky, respectively the Bolshevik Premier and War Minister, who urged that civil war against rich peasants and village food speculators was the only means for obtaining bread for the starving cities.

Lenin urged that the fight against hunger must be thoroughly centralized and carried on by bread crusaders, composed of workmen and the Red Army sent by the Central Soviet to villages to organize the poor peasants in their campaign against rich peasants.

Trotzky said the Red Army was unable to fight properly because of lack of food, and that the counter-revolutionaries of all sorts were using hunger as a weapon to defeat the Soviet. He said the counter-revolutionaries had encouraged the Tzeche-Slovak troubles, which were aggravating the food shortage by stopping Siberian grain and encouraging the movement of General Semenov in Siberia and General Krasnov's insurrection in the Don region.

"The next two or three months," Trotzky concluded, "must be considered the hardest times for the Soviet to pull through. The same men who create all these troubles for us, who have fooled the Tzeche-Slovaks, have the insolence to say, 'You are mad; you are waging civil war when there

is nothing to eat. Do not play with hunger.' I retort, 'Don't play with hunger yourself. This game may lead you too far. Do not blame us then. We have shown you already that we can fight, and we will fight all our enemies. So, long live civil war! Within three months victory will be ours.'

TZECHE-SLOVAKS Regarded as Allies

MOSCOW, Russia, via London (Wednesday)—The American Vice Consul, De Witt C. Poole, with the French and Italian consuls, have called on M. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in behalf of the Tzeche-Slovak troops, who are being detained under orders from the government. They requested that the Tzeche-Slovaks be permitted to proceed to Vladivostok without interference, as originally agreed upon. The consuls told M. Tchitcherine that they considered the Tzeche-Slovaks as Allies and regarded interference in their movements as an unfriendly act prompted by Germany.

Tzeche-Slovaks in Siberia

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The city of Irkutsk in Siberia has been captured by the Tzeche-Slovak troops under General Alexieff, according to Berlin advices received in Copenhagen and transmitted to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

General Alexieff is the former Russian commander-in-chief.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Tzeche-Slovak troops have entered Yekaterinburg, on the Asiatic side of the Urals, in the center of the Ural mining region, according to a Moscow telegraph received by way of Berlin. Heavy fighting is proceeding there.

Germans in Black Sea Port

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday, June 18)—The Germans have landed a force of 3000 infantry and cavalry, together with artillery, at Poti, on the Black Sea, according to an official communication issued today.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS CAMPAIGN

Eighty Cities and Towns in Massachusetts Have Secured Number Allotted Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Tomorrow is National War Savings Pledge Day. It will mark the close of the war savings stamp campaign in Massachusetts. Throughout the United States the importance of conserving in every possible way will be emphasized upon the people, but in Massachusetts in particular, the emphasis will be placed upon the desire to have secured by the end of the day 1,000,000 pledges for war stamps. Only about three-fourths of that amount had been reported secured early today. Eighty cities and towns in the Commonwealth have attained their allotment. Many more expected to go over the top before nightfall, and by tomorrow night, when completed returns are in, the committee in charge expected to report that the State had reached its quota.

Among today's meetings are the following:

Roxbury, Italian Citizens' Club, 8 p. m. Speakers, O. A. Marshall and D. Maggi.

Hyde Park, Everett Square, 8 p. m. Sergt. Nelson Byrne, Secretary of State A. P. Langtry.

Braintree Common, 8:30 p. m., Priya LaFay.

Peabody, outdoor meetings, noon.

W. H. O'Brien, Private LaFay, O. A. Marshall.

Speakers at the different theaters tonight are: Park, Lieutenant Orlandini, 7:30; Pop Concert, W. E. Chamberlain, 9; Shubert, Sergt. Ruth Farnam, 3:15; Shubert, Arthur J. Mack; Tremont Temple, Albert M. Chandler, 8:05; Wilbur, Lieutenant Orlandini, 9.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FRENCH WOMEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In hopes of creating a greater interest here in regard to American studies, French girls will have a chance to attend many of the leading colleges, and the Providence Journal says in an editorial regarding this:

An interesting international experiment has been undertaken by the Association of American Colleges, which plans to place young French women in our institutions of the higher learning. Already more than 65 women's colleges have offered scholarships for this purpose, and as the usual number offered is two it is evident that before long we shall have a substantial number of French girls studying here.

The original goal set was 100, but the total will go considerably beyond that.

In New England five colleges have offered scholarships—the Women's College in Brown University and Wellesley, Smith, Simmons and Mount Holyoke. The American and French Departments of Education are cooperating in the work and it promises to have excellent results.

Among these will be, of course, the binding of the two countries by a new bond of interest and understanding.

AIRMEN IN SQUADRONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—All army flyers graduating from Scott Field, Ill., east of St. Louis, are required to make a flight in squadron formation over St. Louis before receiving their commissions. These squadrons cross the city, wheel over its western suburbs, and wing their way back to the aviation grounds under command of one of the instructors. They usually fly at a great height, from 5000 to 11,000 feet, in these tests. Scott Field is about 20 miles distant by the airman's route.

BOSTON POLL TAX COLLECTION PLANS

Collector to Seek Cooperation of Civic Organizations and Large Corporations in His Campaign for Payment of Toll

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Cooperation from all the civic organizations of Boston and from the large employers of labor is to be sought by Frank S. Deland, collector of taxes, in his proposed campaign to collect the poll taxes in Boston. The collector proposes to ask the Chamber of Commerce, the United Improvement Society, other civic organizations, the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and probably large department stores and manufacturing concerns to represent to their members and employees that it is the duty of every citizen to pay his poll tax every year.

The collector may even go so far as to task these various concerns to inform their members and employees that the collector of Boston proposes to enforce the poll tax collection laws to the letter and that arrest and imprisonment will follow failure to pay this tax.

A campaign of education as well as a campaign of collection is being planned by Collector Deland. He wishes so far as possible to avoid invoking the full power of the law, which throws a man into jail for seven days when he fails to pay his poll taxes.

The collector believes that the poll tax represents in a slight measure a man's duty toward the government and that the payment of this small sum should be considered a privilege rather than a burden. He desires that employers of labor in Boston represent these facts to their employees, and insist upon prompt payment of the poll tax rather than cause the city the delay and annoyance of having to send repeated bills and summonses and demands. The collector believes if he secures the hearty cooperation of employers of labor that the work of poll tax collection will be greatly facilitated. He believes that the employers could even insist upon the payment of this tax by their employees.

The Chamber of Commerce and the United Improvement Society are expected to endorse the proposed campaign for poll taxes and that the members of these representative bodies will urge those who work for them in their various activities to do their duty as citizens and send or take their poll taxes to the collector, and thus avoid the necessity of a deputy collector's having to hunt the man who owes the city \$2 or more.

Collector Deland believes there is no better way to bring home to men their duties and responsibilities as citizens than to instruct them in their obligation to pay this democratic tax which he believes cannot be held as an extreme case.

The collector declares that if any man can prove to him that he actually cannot afford to pay the city \$2 a year for the privilege of free schools for his children, well-lit streets at night, the protection of the fire and police departments and libraries, bathing houses, public reading rooms and many other benefits, he will abate the tax to that individual.

But he declares that hereafter men in Boston will have to pay that tax or go to jail as the penalty of violating the law.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR OVERSEAS MAIL

BOSTON, Mass.—Improved conditions in getting mail to United States soldiers in France are promised in a statement issued by William F. Murray, postmaster of Boston, in which he says in part:

I am informed that a great part of the trouble has been due to the fact that General Pershing has been unable, for military reasons, to supply the postal officials in France, the changes in movements of troops.

Now that the army has taken over the matter of distributing the letters for our boys, this cause of delay is certain to be removed.

Much of the delay has been caused, however, by incomplete addressing of letters. It is not enough to send a letter to Private John Jones, Company A, 101st Regiment, American Expeditionary Forces, because there are many units known as the 101st Regiment. It is imperative, therefore, that the complete regimental designation be made known on the face of the envelope.

I urge every person who may be writing a letter to France to attend to this matter. It may not seem to be important, but in view of my postal experience, I am certain that it is of supreme importance.

DENVER PLANNING PEOPLES COLLEGE

DENVER, Colo.—A plan which originated in Denver is commented on in the following editorial in the Rocky Mountain News:

This (Denver) institution is about to put into practice a plan to "make democracy safe for the world." University authorities have taken the first steps to establish a peoples college at the Civic Center where courses of instruction will be given throughout the year in American history, literature, political ideas on national and state constitutions and other subjects, necessary to the people of foreign birth and education in particular, and to all who would improve their minds and better fit themselves for their duties as American citizens.

Trotzky said the Red Army was unable to fight properly because of lack of food, and that the counter-revolutionaries of all sorts were using hunger as a weapon to defeat the Soviet. He said the counter-revolutionaries had encouraged the Tzeche-Slovak troubles, which were aggravating the food shortage by stopping Siberian grain and encouraging the movement of General Semenov in Siberia and General Krasnov's insurrection in the Don region.

"The next two or three months," Trotzky concluded, "must be considered the hardest times for the Soviet to pull through. The same men who

create all these troubles for us, who have fooled the Tzeche-Slovaks, have the insolence to say, 'You are mad; you are waging civil war when there

is nothing to eat. Do not play with hunger.' I retort, 'Don't play with hunger yourself. This game may lead you too far. Do not blame us then. We have shown you already that we can fight, and we will fight all our enemies. So, long live civil war! Within three months victory will be ours.'

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VON KUEHLMANN IN EXPLANATION

German Foreign Secretary Says He Intended to Proclaim Diplomacy Must Supplement Germany's Military Triumphs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Following the statement of Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor, in the Reichstag on Tuesday, the German Foreign Secretary, von Kuehlmann himself, replied to the widespread criticism in Conservative and National Liberal quarters of his Monday speech, which he explained as merely intended to proclaim that Germany's military triumphs must be supplemented by diplomacy but not as an appeal to the enemy's good will.

A National Liberal speaker subsequently expressed deep regret that a phrase should have been pronounced admitting of the interpretation that military successes could not lead to victory, and asked if any events had occurred that could raise a doubt regarding the victorious strength of the German Army. Von Kuehlmann, he declared, amidst loud and repeated cheering, had offered the German people stones for bread.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, intervened in the Reichstag debate on the Rumaniian treaty yesterday, practically admitting that he was doing so in view of the unfriendly reception by wide circles of the Foreign Secretary's statement of the previous day.

Von Kuehlmann's review of the political position was quite proper, he declared, in view of the enemy's evident conception of a League of Nations as a means of isolating Germany's inconvenient upward strivings and accomplishing her economic strangulation.

Meanwhile, the tendency of the second part of the speech was purely to absolve responsibility for the continuation of the war to the enemy and naturally there could be no question of crippling Germany's energetic defense or shaking its confidence in

L'Homme Libre on von Kuehlmann

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Most interesting comment on von Kuehlmann's speech is found in L'Homme Libre, which describes it as characteristic of German craft, intimidation and pride, and considers that after the expression of an enemy opinion of such intentional obscurity, there can be no further wish that the Allies should speak on the part of those who but quite recently advocated that course. L'Homme Libre further hints that publication of the document announcing the dismemberment of Belgium may be expected at any moment. The document will, the paper says, explain von Kuehlmann's maneuver by which he states he will not bind himself on questions upon which the Allies refuse to comment themselves.

Paris Newspaper Comment

PARIS, France (Wednesday) (Hayas Agency)—The newspapers of Paris devote much space to the address of Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Minister, and reproach him for repeating "lies as to the origin of the war."

The Petit Journal declares that the orator must "have an abnormal dose of impudence to declare, the day after the German Emperor had glorified himself, in that he foresaw the war, that Russia and the Entente started it."

"In the midst of ambiguities," the newspaper says, "can be seen the deadly uneasiness of the Kaiser."

"The speech was intended for German consumption, in the opinion of the Excelsior, which says that the German people need such 'recomforting tonics.'"

The Petit Parisien sees an economic war after the war and the Echo de Paris thinks that the daily strengthened economic league of the Allies has crushed Germany's political aims and that the anger of the German leaders was expressed through the Foreign Minister.

London Papers' Comment

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A new note in enemy oratory was struck by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, in addressing the Reichstag, according to the comments on his address appearing in London newspapers. The admission by Dr. von Kuehlmann, that the settlement of the war by military decision is impossible, received much attention.

DRIVE FOR RIFLES BEGINS
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Announcement was made today by Col. J. E. Hofer, commandant of the Springfield Armory, that work on spare rifle parts, on which the plant has been engaged for several months at the request of General Pershing, is over and that a new drive for maximum production of assembled rifles has begun. This will be undertaken with enlarged working force and new equipment. Colonel Hofer calls upon every employee to do his utmost.

OIL CLOTH IMPORTS FORBIDDEN

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D.C.—Importation of oil cloth and linoleum has been forbidden, the War Trade Board announced today. A cut of 60 per cent in domestic manufacture of these commodities was recently ordered. Restriction on imports of the same goods was ordered to prevent foreign manufacturers dumping their goods in the American markets.

"having rifled the orchard of Eastern Europe, is eager to be left in peace to eat the apples."

The Times contends that the address was a bold profession of the policy of militarism, without the faintest trace of doubt or repentance. The war, it says, will certainly last as long as Germany supports such a policy. It continues by saying that the speech was even more remarkable for its omissions than its contents, the entry of America into the war being ignored. The Times asks if Dr. von Kuehlmann will not find the Allies' terms specified with precision in President Wilson's speeches, and says that Germany dares not imitate the frankness of the American President.

"Among the terms stands prominent the evacuation of all Russian territory." The Times concludes.

THREE POUNDS OF SUGAR A MONTH

Ration for Each Person Under United States Plan—Provisions for Commercial Users

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The new rules on sugar apportion the 1,600,000 tons in sight for the six months beginning July 1, on the basis of three pounds per capita monthly in order to supply the needs of the Allied Armies.

Commercial users of sugar will receive their supply under a certificate system administered by George A. Zabriskie, recently appointed Sugar Administrator.

No manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer will be permitted to sell sugar except to householders unless a certificate, issued by the local Food Administrator, is presented.

Retailers may sell not more than two pounds at one time to a town customer, nor five pounds to a country customer.

Commercial customers are divided into five groups. Candy makers, soft drinks and soda fountains; chewing gum, chocolate, cocoa, tobacco, flavoring extracts, sirups and sweet pickles manufacturers, etc., will be allowed 50 per cent of normal supply, with the exception of ice cream manufacturers, who may receive 75 per cent.

Commercial canners of vegetables and fruit and manufacturers of medicine, explosives and glycerin will be allowed sufficient for their necessary requirements.

Clubs, dining cars and all public eating houses serving 25 or more persons may purchase three pounds for each 90 meals served.

Bakers will be allowed 70 per cent of the average amount used during June, 1918.

Retail stores will receive for July, quantities based on the average for the months of April, May and June, 1918, combined.

Any attempt to accumulate stocks prior to July 1 will be construed as hoarding, the regulations state. All stocks in excess of three months will be requisitioned, and all consumers in the five groups are required to notify food administrators of the amount of sugar they hold or have in transit prior to July 1.

GERMAN WOMEN AND FAILURE TO REGISTER

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Time for registration of German women in the United States was ended last night, but leniency will be shown where failure to enroll was due to inability to reach the registration place, or for any other good excuse, the Department of Justice today announced.

Reports indicate that the registration resulted in the enrollment of several hundred thousand.

MACHINISTS AWAIT ACTION
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The 7000 or more machinists and tool makers who left their work in various plants here yesterday, pending an adjustment of their wage demands, were marking time today, waiting for word, it was stated, from the business agents of the machinists union, and Samuel Lavitt, who went to Washington last night to confer with the federal labor board. The strike leaders claim that none of the men who walked out have returned to work. The manufacturers have taken the position that the question is one between the government and the men.

THE STAR OF SERVICE" READY

BOSTON, Mass.—"The Star of Service" the work prepared by Albert P. Langtry, Massachusetts Secretary of State, showing the ways in which the blue star may be used to tell the story of the American soldier or sailor in the war, is about ready for distribution. The early copies were received at the Secretary of State's office today, but the distribution will not be made until next week, when the full number printed will be received.

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TAX AMENDMENT HAS OPPOSITION

Proposal to Strike Word "Proportional" From Tax Provisions of Massachusetts Constitution Before the Convention

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Opposition to the striking of the word "proportional" from the tax provisions of the Massachusetts constitution, favored by a tax reform movement, was expressed in the Constitutional Convention this afternoon by Delegate Martin M. Lothrop of Boston.

"We had better wait from one to four years and see what more the income tax law will uncover in the way of intangibles," he insisted, "before we strike out this safeguard from our Constitution. As intangibles are made to pay more, the tax burden on real estate will correspondingly decrease. And this is the way it should be."

Mr. Creamer of Lynn interrupted to say that the income tax had produced so much revenue that real estate taxes were reduced. Mr. Lomasney replied that if intangible personal property paid its just dues, real estate taxes would fall 50 per cent. Mr. Creamer added that intangibles are not wealth, but only certificates of wealth which is already fully taxed elsewhere. Mr. Lomasney got the applause of many by retorting that if one had a chance to get a Standard Oil stock certificate he would have no question that it was true property.

Mr. Bauer of Lynn, supporting the proposed article of amendment, which would permit of the classification of property for purposes of taxation, declared Massachusetts would be a big gainer by exempting manufacturers from taxation. He also advocated exempting milk cows from taxes, as well as all other food-producing animals.

Mr. Bennett of Saugus challenged Mr. Bauer's views, and thought that the fact of Massachusetts being fourth among the states in value of manufactures shows that it is not suffering from over-taxation of industries. Mr. Washburn of Worcester, a member of the special tax commission of 1903, advocated the amendment, and declared that the tax problem will not down until it has been adjusted in accordance with the ability of property to pay.

Mr. Quincy of Boston offered a new resolution proposing an article of amendment that "the determination of the limits of the police power, so called, is a legislative and not a judicial function."

An order was adopted for a recess of the convention from Friday, June 28, to Tuesday, July 9, on account of the forthcoming holiday.

Resolutions were rejected authorizing the collection of poll taxes at varying rates for the purpose of inducing the full exercise of voting rights; the resolution for a four-years term for elective state officers, including a recall of the Governor; and the resolutions, respectively to abolish the offices of justice of the peace and notary public.

Property Classification

Convention Takes up Amendment Taxation Committee

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Delegate Trefry of Marblehead, who is the Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts, in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention on Wednesday supported the amendment proposing classification of property within the Commonwealth for purposes of taxation, which was reported out from the Committee on Taxation with the dissent of Messrs. Cox of Boston and Adams of Concord. The amendment proposed reads as follows:

"Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the General Court to impose and levy all manner of reasonable taxes, assessments, rates, duties, imposts and excises within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth; provided, however, that in the taxation of property all property of the same class, subjected to taxation, shall be assessed at the same rate or rates throughout the Commonwealth or the division thereof by or for which the tax is imposed and that all excises shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth."

Mr. Trefry stated that a court decision in 1812, relative to the word "proportional," had led to a development which culminated in the Supreme Court of the State upholding the strict use of the word, making it impossible to tax property by classification. The interpretation is an obstruction to tax reform, he said, and a constitutional amendment is necessary. The present system of proportional taxation is driving property from the State, and results in colonization of the wealthy in a few towns having low tax rates. This places heavy burdens on the many, and lets the few escape with light burdens.

The difficulty was said to be that the court holds the city or town as the tax unit, rather than the State.

Mr. Cox led the opposition. He could find no fault with the strict interpretation of the word "proportional." He believed that taxation should be proportional, and to prevent this would be to grant a special privilege to certain classes. He admitted the difficulties of the subject, and advised against any change. He argued that wealth must expect to bear a fair share of the burden of taxation, and that regard must be had for the proportional ability of property owners to pay.

Mr. Creamer of Lynn, in charge of the resolution, said that manufacturers had been attracted to Pennsylvania, where machinery is exempt from taxation. He said the amendment would not permit one Massa-

chusetts city to bid against another for factories by tax exemption, but it would be possible for Massachusetts to bid against other states. Mr. Underhill held that the amendment would favor the cities and burden the farmers, but Mr. Creamer made a denial.

Mr. Kinney of Boston offered a substitute amendment, retaining the word "proportional" and permitting certain classifications.

The convention on Wednesday submitted for an adverse committee report an amendment which provides that "the General Court shall have power to enact laws limiting buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns."

SUMMING-UP IN EMERSON CASE

Counsel for Defense Omits Reference to \$20,500 Fund—Some Defendants Acquitted

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—In the Emerson Motors case the court has directed the jury to acquit Henry B. Humphreys of Boston on all counts, and, at the request of the attorney for the prosecution, acquittal has been directed on the eighth count for the defendants Chaney, Matches, Stetson and Looms. The case is expected to go to the jury today.

In summing up for the defendant, George Gordon Battle omitted mention of the \$20,500 which witnesses have said was sent to Boston to stop a reported investigation of the concern. This and other vital points he left for other counsel to discuss, confining his arguments to a broad foundation for their remarks. The Emerson promoters have made mistakes, he said, but the government's own witnesses, he thought, have refuted the charge that from its inception the Emerson plan was a fraud and was never anything more than a stock-selling scheme.

\$8,000,000,000 LIBERTY BOND BILL FRAMED

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Another bond bill authorizing \$8,000,000,000 of Liberty bonds in addition to all heretofore authorized was framed today by the House Ways and Means Committee in preparation for the next issue expected in October, and to provide for a subsequent issue when necessary. Authorization is outstanding for \$4,000,000,000 in bonds and the next issue probably will be around \$6,000,000,000.

URGES TRANSFER OF GERMAN PLOTTER

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WATER POWER BOARD HEARING

Members of Special Commission Are Urged to Visit Various Rivers in Controversy

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Representatives of the water-power companies of Massachusetts, appearing before the special legislative commission appointed to investigate water resources of the Commonwealth, urged the commission today to visit the chief water-power developments of the State.

W. Rodman Peabody declared that the Connecticut and Miller rivers were the real "storm center" of the whole water power agitation.

The commission, headed by Senator John E. Beck of Chelsea, gave a preliminary hearing, relative to the scope of its inquiry.

Mr. Peabody thought the commis-

LOSS CHARGED TO SHIPPING BOARD

Transportation Company Alleges That It Was Coerced Into Paying More for Tankers Than Stated in Contract

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Edward L. Doheny of Los Angeles, president of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transportation Company, complained to the Senate Commerce Committee today, that his company had lost \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 by the Shipping Board's demanding higher prices for building five oil tankers called for by contract. He said after the tankers were commandeered, while in course of construction, the Shipping Board informed the company it might have the ships if it would pay the higher prices, due to increased labor cost. "We allowed ourselves to be coerced," he said, "in order to get the ships."

The New York Shipbuilding Company was one firm mentioned by Mr. Doheny as getting an increase of \$70,000 for building one vessel. He said P. A. S. Franklin, chairman of the shipping control board, was president of the Shipping Board, was president of a company owning stock in the yard.

Mr. Doheny also asserted that the Shipping Board's management of oil tankers had been "awfully bad," that American tankers were placed in trans-Atlantic service, although they were needed in coastwise trade to aid in preventing a prospective coal shortage of 65,000,000 tons on the Atlantic Coast this winter.

F. R. Kellogg of New York, speaking for several oil tank companies, asked amendment of the pending bill increasing the powers of the Shipping Board so as to permit tank companies to receive compensation for loss of business and for use of requisitioned ships.

The firemen advised that \$140,000 now in the budget for new fire apparatus be transferred to meet partly the wage demand, but the Mayor explained to them that even then the amount would be nearly \$100,000 short of what is asked for. The firemen said that the \$140,000 for apparatus could be applied to their salaries in view of the fact that the city would not be supplied with this apparatus for a long time, because of the government demands in this direction.

BOSTON FIREMEN RENEW DEMANDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Boston firemen today renewed their demand on Mayor Peters for wholesale increases in salaries which would add at least \$226,000 to the expenses of running the city. Three weeks ago they presented a new schedule of wages, and today they asked that the Mayor act upon their demand.

The New York Shipbuilding Company was one firm mentioned by Mr. Doheny as getting an increase of \$70,000 for building one vessel. He said P. A. S. Franklin, chairman of the shipping control board, was president of a company owning stock in the yard.

BREWERS HELPED EXTEND ALLIANCE

Futile to Assert, It Is Argued, That They Were Not Aware of Sinister Purposes of German-American Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The contention has been made by the brewers, in support of their insistence that there is nothing un-American about the United States Brewers Association, that of the money collected by them by means of their stamp discount system, recently described in The Christian Science Monitor, only about \$39,000 got into German-American Alliance channels, and that this was handed out by Percy Andreae, at that time head of the National Association of Commerce and Labor, the organization through which these stamps were issued. Hugh Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers Association, emphasizes the fact that Andreae is no longer connected with the National Association. The inference is that the brewers wish to have it believed that Andreae was alone responsible for the connection between the brewers and the German-American Alliance, so far as this connection was expressed by the contribution of funds of the former to the latter.

With these features of the situation in view, certain testimony given at the hearings in Washington on the bill to repeal the charter of the National German-American Alliance can be read with an appreciation of its true significance.

On page 231 of the official record of that evidence there appears a letter from Ed. L. Durand, officer of the Iowa State Branch of the German-American Alliance, to Dr. C. J. Hexamer, national president, and dated Feb. 4, 1914, which was previous to the time when, according to other parts of the testimony, Mr. Andreae was active as the representative of the brewers. This letter says in part:

"It is true that the beer barrel with our National and State Alliance does not stand in the foreground, but as at the present moment, through the conscientious manipulation of the Prohibition Party, our country is standing before a heavy calamity, it goes without saying that we as good citizens ought to take a part in the battle. Now the brewers of Iowa have in former times always supported us to some extent in a material manner, but this year it was intimated to us that the National Association of the Brewers had taken the matter in hand and are to give into the hands of the National Alliance sufficient means, of which then a goodly part is to come to Iowa for the elective battle."

A little further on in the record appears a letter from the general counsel of the Iowa Brewers' Association, written to Mr. Andridge, which says in part:

"It is getting high time for a start to be made with the German-American Alliance in this State. Our state organization is constantly on my back, and I am having difficulty in holding them off."

Joseph Keller, chairman of the National Alliance committee on organization, testified that Mr. Moersch, president of the Minnesota branch, had received money from Minnesota brewing interests, and gave Mr. Keller some instructions as to how he had conducted his campaigns in the past in that State.

Anti-saloon workers here declare that the intimate association and financial relationship between the brewers in the various states and the German-American Alliances in those states is as old as the alliance itself, and that the Andreae agreement, described in earlier articles from this bureau, merely applied a time-honored custom and carried on an established relationship in a more comprehensive way.

Further testimony in the Washington hearings showed that brewery money was used to assist in the organization of the alliance in six states. Mr. Keller said that in Missouri the organizers called on about 40 or 50 small places along the Mississippi River, where many Germans lived. That was in August or September, 1916, and the activities were continued there until November or December. When asked why the organizers visited these places, Mr. Keller replied:

"To organize the societies; and at that time they had a state-wide prohibition movement and a fight on that proposition in Missouri."

Mr. Keller also testified that such organization work was done in the period immediately preceding the activities of the Federal Government against the United States Brewers Association, in Texas, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

In discussing the testimony which has been presented in the series of three articles from this bureau, a representative of the Anti-Saloon League in this state says:

"It is idle for the brewers to do as they are today doing, to deny that they know anything about the work of the German-American Alliance other than its anti-prohibition efforts, and that they cannot justly be charged with furthering those other purposes."

The testimony of Mr. Keller shows that what Mr. Andreae insisted upon was that there must be a more efficient organization than existing German-American alliances, and a more complete organization of new alliances.

"Mr. Andreae knew he was promoting the German-American Alliance as such, and being the agent of the brewers, the brewers can in no wise efface their responsible relationship to that purpose and aim."

"The fact is that brewers all over the country are themselves members

of the German-American Alliance. Evidence adduced last fall startlingly set forth the extent to which some of them had aided in the carrying on of seditious pro-German activities, seeking to prevent patriotic action by Congress immediately preceding the declaration of war. They have contributed to the alliance from its beginning. They have attended its gatherings and enjoyed its patronage, and it is futile for them to claim after contributing money avowedly for the purpose of increasing the number of German-American alliances in the country, and this at a time when the political separation and pro-Germanism of the alliance was most pronouncedly active, that they knew nothing of the sinister purposes, un-American doctrines, emanating from that organization.

"The favors granted American brewers by the Kaiser from time to time during the last 25 years are ample evidence of his knowledge of their relationship to the German machine in America, and he could not have such knowledge and the brewers themselves be ignorant of it.

"Cuttle-fish tactics cannot sufficiently muddy the situation to blind intelligent eyes to the fact that in the brewing industries of America, America has had a sinister and insidious ally of the German-American Alliance, and that all possible legislative retribution ought justly to be visited upon it to the extent of the annihilation of the industry—and this even though the questions of present day national efficiency, economy, conservation and morale, make paramount the quick ending of the traffic."

COMMITTEE AGREES TO COMPROMISE ON WAR PROHIBITION

(Continued from page one)

also held the proxies of Senators Warren of Wyoming and Wadsworth of New York, all Republicans, voted against the amendment. Senator Gore, Democrat, did not vote.

Another test vote in the House on prohibition, the second in a week, resulted today in the adoption 112 to 92, calling on the President to inform the House whether any ruling had been made by the Railroad Administration, the War Industries Board or the War Trade Board curtailing supplies to liquor manufacturers.

Georgia Ratifies

Action Taken by Both Senate and House in First 1918 Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Senate and House of Representatives, at their first 1918 session on Wednesday ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment, the Senate bill, offered by Senator H. W. Hopkins, being adopted in both Houses. The Senate adopted its bill in 4½ minutes, and the House adopted it after an argument of over 3½ hours, and after the members had voted down a proposal to make the action of the Legislature contingent on a vote of the people. The final vote in the House was 129 to 24, in the Senate it was 34 to 2.

Georgia is the thirteenth State to ratify the amendment.

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted in favor, 13. Number that have voted against, 1. Number that have yet to vote, 34. Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 26.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

GEORGIA—June 26.

State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):

LOUISIANA—May 23.

That was in August or September, 1916, and the activities were continued there until November or December. When asked why the organizers visited these places, Mr. Keller replied:

"To organize the societies; and at that time they had a state-wide prohibition movement and a fight on that proposition in Missouri."

Mr. Keller also testified that such organization work was done in the period immediately preceding the activities of the Federal Government against the United States Brewers Association, in Texas, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.

In discussing the testimony which has been presented in the series of three articles from this bureau, a representative of the Anti-Saloon League in this state says:

"It is idle for the brewers to do as they are today doing, to deny that they know anything about the work of the German-American Alliance other than its anti-prohibition efforts, and that they cannot justly be charged with furthering those other purposes."

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"The fact is that brewers all over the country are themselves members

sending labor in the interest of the breweries should be forthwith suppressed by men who would really strive to benefit union labor. The Trades Union Liberty League and other so-called liberty leagues are mere camouflage for the brewery and German Socialist Party in Wisconsin.

"The world cries out in this crisis for conversion of luxury factories into factories of necessities. Now is the time for the brewery worker to change employment. He can change now at equal or higher wages. Most labor stands militantly for Americanism. The beer trades and other liquor-controlled trades domineer over the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. Has that fact any bearing on the absence, until recently, of an American flag in the council's hall? What has the Trades Union Liberty League done in this hour of peril? This league is a mere parasite sucking up our dollars to fight its interests."

"The liquor interests have been the great corruptor of American politics. Brewery workers cannot escape the stigma which attaches to that line of work if they remain in it. Let union labor throw off this leech and conserve its funds and energies to fight for the legitimate object—better conditions. Labor is admittedly to play the major part in the wet and dry question from now on. Let the 'boozie' interests pull their own chestnuts."

SOUTH AMERICA IS SUPPLYING MEATS

Production and Shipment Has Been Greatly Accelerated by Introduction of Refrigerating Process in Plants and Ships

WASHINGTON, D.C.—One of the most serious questions confronting the countries of the world is that of the meat supply of the future. For nearly a decade the number of cattle has not been increasing in proportion to the demands of the growing populations.

The decrease in the supply of meat has affected the United States as well as Europe. Russia, which before the war had some 50,000,000 head of cattle and two-thirds as many sheep as Australia, has ceased, temporarily at least, to be a factor in the European trade. The herds of Western Europe, small before the war in comparison to the demands of the increasing population, are now greatly depleted and cannot be replaced for many years after the war.

The situation in the United States is reaching an interesting stage. Within the last 10 years the population has increased about 18 per cent, while the herds have decreased 20 per cent. In 1893 the United States imported 3293 head of cattle, and from its abundant supply exported over 287,000. In 1915, 23 years later, the import and export figures are practically reversed. In the latter year the United States exported only 5484 head, and imported 635,167 cattle.

Will South America, with its extensive areas suitable for cattle raising and its growing meat-packing plants, help relieve the situation? The outlook in that direction is indeed favorable. Already Argentina and Uruguay, and in a lesser degree Brazil, Colombia and some of the other countries, are figuring as meat-producing possibilities. In the development of this industry the general installation of refrigeration by steamship lines has been of great service.

In South America stock raising is a resultant industry of meat freezing. Before the introduction of refrigeration, salted and dried meat, tough and unpalatable, was in general use locally and exported in limited quantities to Europe. This meat is known variously as jerked beef, in Argentina as tassajo, as xarque in Brazil, in Peru as charque, and as bitlong in Africa. It is still used in some parts of South America and in the tropics where it is almost impossible to keep fresh meat, but it has never been popular in Europe. As the saladeros (meat-drying establishments) could make use of almost any animal and since the demand was quite limited, there were really no incentives to raise fine stock.

Stimulated by the increasing demand from Europe for imported fresh meat, attempts were made to export cattle on the hoof. These, however, proved unsuccessful. Then the meat-packing and, indirectly, the stock-raising industries were revolutionized by the introduction of refrigeration. This made possible the shipping of frozen and chilled meat. Frozen meat is now being used extensively by the allied armies. It will keep some time after being removed from cold storage. Chilled meat has a much more delicate flavor than the solidly frozen meat, and normally brings 1½ to 2½ cents a pound more on the English market, but it must be used immediately after removing from cold storage. Chilled meat is kept in refrigerating chambers with a temperature not lower than 29 degrees Fahr. for a period of at least 48 hours, and is never allowed to become exceedingly hard.

CUTOVER LAND MAY BE IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—"The beer interests of America are attempting to make union labor the official donkey to pull the beer cart out of the mud," declared John Geerlings, member of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council and delegate to the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention next month, in an interview here. "The brewers sadly need union labor's support," he continued. "The brewery interests shed crocodile tears now over the wrong prohibition will bring to labor. The brewers' insidious control of Milwaukee and Wisconsin labor union activities is bringing the rank and file of organized labor into a deplorable light. The Trades Union Liberty League, pledged to fight prohibition and supported by union labor to a large extent, would make dupes of every union man. It would have the public believe that all labor is back of it."

"Labor officials who are misrep-

BASIC IDEAS OF THE I. W. W. STATED

Lecturer for the Organization on Witness Stand—Industrial Statistics Worked Into Testimony, but Ruled Against

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. P. Thompson occupied the witness stand all of Wednesday morning and afternoon in court sessions in the I. W. W. trial on government charges. Thompson for 13 years served the organization as lecturer. He was in the Bisbee deportation, and at Everett, Wash., when the boat load of I. W. W.'s was fired on there, after disregarding a request and warning to stay away from that city. Thompson's testimony indicated he had been in almost every other hotbed of trouble in industrial centers where the I. W. W. were concerned in recent years, from Lawrence, Mass., to Fresno, Cal.

When court adjourned at 5 p.m. until Thursday, Thompson was still on the stand. A mass of statistics on industrial problems, government reports on general industrial and sociological conditions, which in the form of pamphlets or bound books had been ruled inadmissible, was worked into the testimony orally by Thompson, who used his figures and conclusions just as he had used them hundreds of times before, when campaigning for the I. W. W., only giving them in a detached, third person manner to the idea.

Thompson was asked what salary he drew in his 13 years as organizer. He replied: "Eighteen dollars weekly when the I. W. W. could pay it, with certain allowance for expenses." He said he had been arrested at Spokane and Everett, Wash., and at Prescott, Ariz., deported to Jerome, Ariz., ordered out of several cities, and had been in great danger in a strike at Lawrence, Mass., but had never been convicted of any crime or violation of a city ordinance.

His testimony particularly concerned conditions for the workers in the logging region of the far Northwest. These were disgraceful in the bunkhouses, he stated. Wet clothing being dried against the stoves made the atmosphere indoors continually exceedingly oppressive. Facilities were lacking, causing serious complaint.

In this connection he introduced a sample of his campaign speeches, saying he was accustomed to tell audiences of alleged frauds by which lumber syndicates acquired huge tracts of valuable timber lands. He said: "I would tell them, 'Here, the patriotic lumber barons had stolen \$57,000,000 from the government, but wouldn't give the workers a place to dry their clothing.'"

Thompson's account of the trouble at Everett related that he was addressing a meeting when a policeman interrupted to say that the police chief wished to see him. They refused to say he was under arrest, but as he persisted in speaking he and 24 others who had been detained were put on a boat and sent to Seattle. Later he spoke twice in Everett without molestation.

Then Everett's Vigilantes were organized. Thompson testified that things became much more tense and he testified that James Rowan, another defendant in the government trial, had been beaten and chased from Everett. He cited other cases of I. W. W.'s who, he said, were assaulted. These things led up to the decision of a crowd of I. W. W.'s in Seattle to join and go to Everett to assert the right of free speech. Their boat was fired on. Thompson said he personally was certain five had been killed and probably eight. This is a larger figure of casualties than was given out at the time.

He next figured in his own testimony as a principal in the fracas and deportation at the Jerome (Ariz.) copper camp, where 130 were deported from the Georgia Tech entries were withdrawn.

Continuing Our

Alteration Sale

Special Values in Every Department
SEE OUR WINDOWS

This sale affords an unusual opportunity to procure at greatly reduced cost very appropriate gifts for the June bride, or standard goods for general use.

Vacation Handkerchiefs
An important feature of this sale is the exceptional values we are offering in our Vacation Handkerchiefs. No person should miss this special offering.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled

T. D. Whitney Company
Everything in Linens
37-39 Temple Place 25 West Street, Boston

37-39 Temple Place 25 West Street, Boston

in lumber and cattle cars to Jerome Junction, held under guard several weeks, without hearing or lodgment of any formal charge, to his knowledge.

The government and defense counsel argued over admitting a pamphlet which the witness wrote, giving extracts from the much-discussed Frank P. Walsh federal industrial commission report. Judge K. M. Landis finally allowed the pamphlet, warning the jury, however, that it was not to be construed as proof of any statements it contained.

Thompson sketched the fundamental points on which he said I. W. W. propaganda was founded. They are:

1. Labor and power of the working man, based on their physical and mental capacity, were what the workers had to sell.

2. The law of supply and demand applied to the labor market as well as any other.

3. Knowing this, it was necessary for labor to make itself a scarcity to keep up value.

4. The certain amount of labor needed to feed and clothe the world constitutes the "world's workers," and the problem is to do the work so that there shall be no unemployed.

5. "Divide the world of the world among the workers of the world" is the idea

GOVERNOR McCALL IS OUT FOR SENATE

Massachusetts Chief Executive Announces Entrance Into Contest Against John W. Weeks, Whose Term Is to Expire

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor Samuel W. McCall has publicly announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Massachusetts. He will contest the seat now held by Senator John W. Weeks, Republican, whose term expires in March, 1919. Senator Weeks formally announced his candidacy for reelection some weeks ago. In 1913, he was elected United States Senator by the state Legislature, to succeed W. Murray Crane, defeating Mr. McCall for the nomination in a close contest. Governor McCall was a member of Congress for 20 years before becoming Governor of Massachusetts. He has held the gubernatorial chair for three consecutive terms.

Mr. McCall's decision to enter the senatorial race had long been forecasted by the politicians, for it was known that he felt keenly his defeat of five years ago. His entry promises one of the most lively political campaigns Massachusetts has had for years, and that in a year when every effort has been made by the national administration to drop political campaigning for the more vigorous prosecution of war activities.

The formal announcement of his candidacy was the last thing the Governor did before leaving the State House Wednesday night for Lancaster, N. H., where he will spend a few weeks vacation. He made known his decision in a lengthy statement furnished to the press.

In this statement he took a vigorous thrust at Senator Weeks by declaring that he, the Governor, had neither "the means nor the inclination" to pursue the contest with money; and he comments in no uncertain terms upon invasion of the United States Senate by millionaires. Senator Weeks is reputed to be a millionaire.

The Governor emphasizes that the coming election is to be decided by the people, not by the Legislature, as was the election of 1913. Relative to the war he says:

"The necessity is first upon our country to take such vigorous and united action as shall enable us to emerge victoriously from the struggle, and to secure a peace that shall possess all possible elements of righteousness and permanence."

"One thing I believe is certain, and that is that after the endowment of our government with all powers necessary for carrying on the war to the best advantage, and after peace shall have come again, the American people will insist upon a resumption of their liberties without abatement."

The next big factor in the race for the Senate is expected to come from Administration quarters in Washington. Senator Weeks has been particularly critical of the Wilson regime. Indeed he had a struggle with the President last year over a question relating to the conduct of the war, in which President Wilson won out. It was over the Senator's resolution in Congress for the appointment of a committee of Congress to have free access to the war expenditures of the federal government, and to keep Congress and the White House in close touch on all war matters. The resolution was unsuccessful.

Whether the Administration will undertake to back any candidate for the Democratic nomination for Senator is a question interesting many politicians. A year ago Sherman L. Whipple was talked of in this connection, but it was said that the Administration had not shown its hand lately. No Democratic candidate has made formal announcement, though former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston and former Governor David L. Walsh of Fitchburg are prominently mentioned.

Candidate for Governor

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Richard H. Long of Framingham has made known his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, to succeed Mr. McCall. Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge announced on Monday that he would seek the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and he has the support of the Republican organization. In his announcement Mr. Long, who is a shoe and machinery manufacturer, pledges his support to the national Administration.

Governor Names Secretary

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Henry F. Long of Topsfield has been named by Governor McCall to succeed Stanley R. Miller of Winchester, the Governor's secretary. Mr. Miller was named to serve on the new board of public trustees for the Boston Elevated Railway.

The Executive Council confirmed the nominations for the Elevated on Wednesday afternoon. It held up the nominations received last Friday for the reorganized Public Service Commission, and also that of J. Waldo Pond of Dorchester to be a member of the Boston Finance Commission. Eighty-two other nominations, published last week, were confirmed.

The members of the council in the afternoon went with the Fish and Game Commission to inspect the fish hatchery at Sutton. Last night the councilors stayed in Worcester. Today they will visit the hatchery at Palmer and then proceed to Woburn. They will return to Boston tomorrow.

WOMEN IN WAR WORK

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Sacramento Union says in an editorial regarding women performing war work:

An exhibition was held in London

a few weeks ago which showed the great part the women are now taking in war work. Not only in ordinary workshops and factories have women workers assumed much of the burden of production, but even in highly specialized trades they are doing the work once done by men.

In one big machine shop there are but two men, one of whom is the foreman. All the delicate testing is done by women. Women are also handling ponderous pieces of metal by means of machinery. The percentage of accidents is small as they are careful and their delicate sense of touch has proved an important factor in some of the finer work.

In the chemical industries, women have stepped into the places made vacant by the calling of the men to war and they are making good.

LIMITED SALES OF SUGAR PROPOSED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Estimates on the quantity of sugar that may be expected for use in the United States places the amount at 1,600,000 tons for the year, according to a statement issued by the Massachusetts Food Administration. This necessitates a considerable reduction in consumption. The household consumption of three pounds per month per person is fixed and this with the special allowance for canning means a reduction of about 25 percent in these branches of consumption but it is still nearly double the ration in the allied countries.

In the plan of distribution the less essential users of sugar, confectioners soft drink manufacturers, etc., will feel the reduction most. After July 1 no manufacturer or wholesale dealer will be allowed to sell any sugar in Massachusetts except to buyers who secure certificates from the local Food Administrators. Retail stores must sell sugar to no one except householders and no more than two pounds at any one time to any town customer, or more than five pounds to any country customer. The latter may be varied by local administrators to persons remote from town.

The retailer is instructed to do his best not to sell more than three pounds per person per month. Retailers may at present sell 25 pounds to any householder for canning purposes upon the householder certifying that he has not bought elsewhere, and agreeing to return any balance unused for this purpose. The householder may obtain more than 25 pounds upon approval of the local administrator.

RESTAURANT RULES FOR SERVING BEEF

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—New regulations concerning the serving of beef in public eating places will be put into effect immediately by Frank C. Hall, of the Massachusetts Board of Food Administrators. The regulations in detail are as follows:

Roast beef should be served only on Monday, at midday meal.

Stewed, or beef hash, including corned beef hash, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at midday meal.

Steaks in any form, including hamburger steak, on Thursday only, at mid-day meal.

By-products of above, such as oxtails, liver, tongues, sweetbreads, hearts, calves' brains and tripe, may be served at any time.

It is expected every patriotic person will comply on a voluntary basis; to those who do not do this the Federal Food Administrator will give notice to all dealers to stop supplies, and any licensed dealer who does not comply will have his license withdrawn.

All proprietors of public eating places should report anyone who fails to comply with this request.

CONTRACTOR LOSES SUIT AGAINST ROAD

BOSTON, Mass.—John Marsch of Chicago, by a decree of the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, loses his suit to recover \$1,291,723 from the Southern New England, Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and the Central Vermont Railway, for alleged breach of contract in the building of the Southern New England road.

On July 20, 1912, the Grand Trunk road, which desired to compete with the Boston & Maine, and secure deep-water connections at Providence, made a contract with Marsch to build the Southern New England from Palmer to a point near Blackstone, Mass. While Marsch was engaged in the work, the Grand Trunk and the Boston & Maine adjusted their differences, and the Southern New England road was abandoned.

The court holds that under the contract the defendant corporation deserved the right to suspend progress of work or any part.

SHIP RECORD AT PORTLAND, ME.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new record in shipbuilding was reported today from Portland, Me., where 90 minutes after the freight steamer Bassam was launched, her machinery was being installed. Chairman Hurley sent a congratulatory telegram to the builders.

URUGUAY VOTES FOR CREDIT

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies at Montevideo on Wednesday approved the opening of a credit to the United States of 20,000,000 Uruguayan pesos. The arrangement is similar to that between Argentina and the United States.

PRESIDENT GREETS ITALIANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today received 50 Italian sailors from a cruiser now in American waters. They were presented by Count de Cellere, the Italian Ambassador.

AFRICA AND ITS MILITARIZATION

German Writer Outlines Scheme Designed to Maintain "Balance of Power" in Continent — Germany and Colonizing

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Friedrich Hufeld, director of the German Togo Company, has contributed a noteworthy article on "The Militarization of Africa" to the Münchener Neueste Nachrichten.

"Without doubt," it reads, "one of the saddest of the subsidiary results of the war, and most serious in its consequences, is the more or less violent enlistment of colored peoples and their employment in the European theater of war. Though, in itself, it is open to serious objection to let natives fight against whites in the colonies themselves . . . the transference of colored people to the battlefields of Europe and their enrollment as equals in the ranks of white troops so contradicts the obligations of the white race to these native peoples, obligations established by nature and consciously or unconsciously acknowledged by the native themselves, that incalculable upheavals of their whole sentiment and thought must be the result."

"Germany has, from the beginning, recognized far more clearly the obligations which rest upon a colonizing power, though she has talked less about them than her enemy. Germany wished to keep the war away from Africa and its natives. Even now she demands that the obligation of colonizing states to those under their protectorate should be enforced, and has declared the prevention of the militarization of Africa one of her war aims."

"Can that be achieved?"

"The smaller peoples come less prominently into question here. Belgium and Portugal, Italy also—assuming that they retain any colonies in Africa at all—must obey the command of the more powerful states. What attitude will France and England adopt? France, whose population even in pre-war days was not increasing, will have it so much reduced by the war that her own resources will be inadequate to replace it. One cannot expect that this ambitious nation, whose fruitful soil, favorable climate, and the frugality of the overwhelming mass of its people enables it to chase after chimeras in state policy, will accustom itself to the rôle of a second-class power (which does not fit it) so long as there is a spark of hope that it can escape this destiny which it has brought upon itself.

"The idea of increasing its military forces by the enlistment of colored races has been accepted by the whole French people practically without objection, nay, rather with enthusiasm. Godsol, a man of wealth and business position, had served as a private in the French Army, and later came to this country as an attaché of one of the French missions to negotiate motor truck contracts. He was arrested March 8 on a warrant sworn out by the French Embassy which set out that he had already been indicted in France, and that as a further measure of getting him into French jurisdiction, the French military authorities had ordered him back to duty.

"It is still uncertain what attitude the English, who generally have a thorough grasp of racial questions, will take up. But in all probability they also, though with a certain inward reluctance, will in a future war again call upon all states and peoples of the world to fight for them against their enemies, as they have done in this war. Only where such a proceeding proves too dangerous from internal causes will they renounce it, a contingency which is likely to occur in India, for example."

"If one restricts the question for a moment to Africa, one must be clear that no agreement of international law, no court of international arbitration, no declarations, however solemn, will prevent France and England from proceeding with the militarization of natives, if it offers them the chance of defeating their enemy in a subsequent war. There is only one effective means: the world war must bring with it such a division of colonial territory in Africa that there is an approximate military balance of power between both groups of powers. Then perhaps both will be reasonable enough to renounce a competition of armaments in Africa at least."

"This requires, in the first place, a

considerable increase of German colonial possessions in area and population; regard must be had, moreover, to two considerations. A superiority of English power must be prevented, and in particular we must prevent British South Africa and the English possessions in the northeast of Africa from being joined up. The achievement of the English idea of a through route in its own territory from the Cape to Cairo will allow England at any rate to roll up from the interior all the foreign colonies which lie right and left of this railway, while the English fleet would make a simultaneous attack from the sea.

"To prevent this there is no other means than to demand German possessions which will extend, without a break from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. Unlike the English Cape to Cairo idea, this would not threaten the neighboring colonies, as offensive action would be impossible, though there would be considerable defensive possibilities. In the second place, the recruiting of black people must be made impossible for France. Germany, therefore, must acquire at one or more points in the great territory which has hitherto been predominantly French (stretching from Dahomey over the Niger to Senegal and northward to Morocco, Tunis and Algiers) equally extensive and populous districts, in addition to her colony of Togo. Here also a military equilibrium will be established.

"Both these demands, which by the way are also complimentary from the economic point of view, must be carried through with equal energy, if the cultural work of European colonization in Africa is to be placed on a just and assured foundation. Such a peace would, in the last resort, prove not a curse but a blessing to the colonial schemes of the enemy."

F. J. GODSOL HELD FOR EXTRADITION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank J. Godsol, a French subject in custody

on charges of the French Government that he profited by several millions of dollars on motor truck contracts, was held today by the District Court for extradition to France. Godsol, a man of wealth and business position, had served as a private in the French Army, and later came to this country as an attaché of one of the French missions to negotiate motor truck contracts. He was arrested March 8 on a warrant sworn out by the French Embassy which set out that he had already been indicted in France, and that as a further measure of getting him into French jurisdiction, the French military authorities had ordered him back to duty.

QUINCY HIGH SCHOOL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—Among the 134 pupils graduated from the Quincy High School on Wednesday evening were four honor pupils, Esther A. Jackson, Alma L. Lawry, Marjorie S. Leach and Royal S. Weymouth. Through another member of the class, David S. Gessner, the class presented to the school \$100 in war savings stamps.

George S. Smith, president of the Boston City Club, made the address to the graduates. The diplomas were presented by the Mayor, Joseph L. Whiton, who also made a brief patriotic address. The program was largely musical and included the class song written by Mary D. Waterman and Doris E. Turner.

STORED FOOD TO BE GUARDED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—All stored food in Massachusetts is to be carefully guarded, by the order of Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator, issued Wednesday which requests managers of warehouses and freight houses used for storage of food to prevent any person, other than employees, from entering the premises without a pass and when not accompanied by an employee. Notices to this effect will be posted in all food storage houses.

BRITISH STEAMSHIPS SUNK

AN ATLANTIC PORT—The Canadian Pacific steamships Pomeranian and Medora have been sunk by German submarines, according to information brought here on Wednesday by the captain of a vessel arriving from England. The sinkings occurred only a few miles west of the British Isles, he said. Both ships were bound for American ports.

"This requires, in the first place, a

RUMANIA UNDER SEPARATE PEACE

Writer in l'Homme Libre Says Country Is Awaiting Deliverance After Gallant Fight —Aspirations Still the Same

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The recent publication of the two conventions concluded between Austria-Hungary and Rumania, in addition to the general treaty of last March which delivered up Rumania to the sway of the Central Empires, brought out afresh, Michel Sturdzo declares, in an article in l'Homme Libre, what their country had suffered since the declaration of war in August, 1916.

"During these terrible moments, M. Sturdzo says, they listened anxiously to the voices which came to them from the west and to the declarations made by the ministers of their powerful allies. They did not want words of commiseration and of admiration, these were superfluous after what they had done, but they listened for the confirmation of engagements that had been made, and for the assurance that the banner of the rights of nations was still upheld by the Entente; that to them this war was still one of liberty and justice for all the Alsace-Lorraine. Although betrayed and deceived and suffering, Rumania could still look her enemies in the face, M. Sturdzo says, for she had done her duty.

"Today the sword of Rumania had fallen, but it would be to offer her a final insult if any mistake were made, even for a moment, about this peace which had been imposed by a vast horde upon a decimated and powerless army, lacking munitions, food, and horses, and compelled to capitulate.

"The feelings of the people had undergone no sudden change, their dreams and their aspirations were the same, strengthened by what they had been through, and their sacrifices had not been made in vain. The King, giving way to scruples which could be imagined, might have ordered the remnant of his army to cease a useless struggle, and the victorious hordes might have imposed on the Rumanian government of their choice, but the Rumanian cause had not ceased to be that of justice nor had their rights forfeited their sacred character; their claims were the same. The only change was that more millions had been added to the millions who were already suffering under the Austro-Hungarian tyranny, and henceforth they would await the hour of deliverance together.

"In spite of disappointments, M. Sturdzo declares that they are full of confidence in their great allies. They are sure that just as this war would never have begun if it had not been for the monstrous ambitions of Austria-Hungary, 'opposed to all reforms and incapable of ameliorating the existence of the peoples she governed' as Rumania had declared on the day of mobilization, so this war could not come to an end without the establishment of their national sovereignty.

"He brings his article to a close with the declaration that they are waiting patiently for the victory of the Entente, which will at last give the signal for the deliverance of all the oppressed peoples, of whom henceforward they form a part.

to the Danube, resisted the blows of an enemy four times more numerous than themselves.

After that came the definite disintegration of their huge neighbor. Overthrown and powerless, the Rumanians watched it first discuss and then conclude treaties; nor was this all. Taking action which history will never forgive, their allies of the day before, profiting by their numbers and the presence of the common enemy, attacked them in the rear.

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ATTACKS AT CAMP DEVENS ARE MANY

Night Raids and All Sorts of Combat Warfare Fast Giving Men Training of the Nature They Will Need in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Night raids and all sorts of combat warfare are still being carried on in the Still River region, and patrol and scouting parties are nightly participating in exciting attacks requiring considerable maneuvering and strategy. In some instances, real hand to hand fighting has been made use of, and the men are steadily gaining much valuable experience which will be most useful to them when they finally join the forces "over there."

Six men who were graduated from the third series of officers' training camps held here, have received commissions as second lieutenants. Most of them are in the three hundred and first and three hundred and second infantry regiments. Twelve non-commissioned officers have left for the quartermaster training school at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., where they will commence a course of instruction, at the completion of which they will probably return to this cantonment.

The work of naturalization is being continued, and on Wednesday Judge Morton administered the oath of allegiance to several hundred more aliens. He gave a short talk, telling what the duties of good citizenship are, and among the men was a Belgian from the officers' training school, several Austrians, Hindoos and a Brazilian.

Another delegation of Maine drafted men has arrived in camp, 1200 coming in on Wednesday. All were sent to the depot brigade, and were assigned their quarters and given clothing before nightfall. New Hampshire is expected to send approximately 700 men to camp during today.

Chaplain Kenneth G. MacArthur has been commissioned a first lieutenant, and assigned to headquarters, trains, and military police. He has served in the ranks of the seventh New York, and eighth Massachusetts infantry regiments of the national guard, and was graduated from Harvard College at Cambridge, Mass., where he was awarded two degrees. He taught history and Bible study at Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass., and has been pastor of two churches in Suffield, Conn.

The attention of division staff officers has been called to the case of a soldier who it is said attempted to bribe a high official of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and who it is claimed offered \$10,000 for a position in government ship construction work. Falling in his effort, it is said he wrote the same official asking him to use his influence in securing the soldier's transfer to the forestry service.

As the soldier had no qualifications for either line of work he has been placed in a combatant unit here.

CONSERVATION OF GASOLINE TAKEN UP

BOSTON, Mass.—Methods for the conservation of gasoline are under consideration by the United States Fuel Administration, according to a communication addressed to James J. Storrow Federal Fuel Administrator for New England.

"It is not expected in any event that it will be necessary to restrict normal consumption for freight vehicles," according to Mark L. Requa, director of the oil division of the United States Fuel Administration, "and provided there is a reasonable conservation by all concerned, it may not be necessary to seriously interfere with pleasure cars and motor boats."

Mr. Requa's communication follows:

"Up to the present time there has been sufficient supply of gasoline to meet all requirements; but in order to be prepared for any shortage, should it arise, plans are being considered by the oil division of the Fuel Administration, in cooperation with the automobile industry and the National Petroleum War Service Committee, for the purpose of determining the most satisfactory method of gasoline conservation."

"It must be borne in mind that the paramount use for gasoline is for war purposes, all of which requirements will be supplied. The volume of this will largely govern the situation."

"It seems possible that rational conservation by the public will render government action unnecessary."

SENTENCE FOR ARMY CHAPLAIN APPROVED

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The court-martial sentence of 15 years' imprisonment imposed on Capt. Franz J. Feinler, a Roman Catholic army chaplain, on charges of disloyalty here, has been approved by President Wilson, according to advices received here yesterday. The sentence will be served at the federal prison on McNeil Island, Washington.

Captain Feinler, who formerly was with the American expeditionary forces in France, was charged with having attempted to bring about insubordination among enlisted men.

THE SUGAR SITUATION

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—The Non-parole says in an editorial regarding the sugar situation:

Cuba has produced this year one of the largest sugar crops in its history. The estimate for Cuba is 3,250,000 tons of the raw product. Porto Rico and Hawaii are equally fortunate. The former will have about 700,000 tons of raw sugar and the latter 600,000 tons.

The difficulty in this situation is lack of ships. All the ship tonnage available is in use in transporting troops

and supplies from America to Europe. It will be necessary, therefore, for people in this country to conserve to the limit on sugar so much because there is a shortage in the supply but because every ship used to transport sugar to an extent beyond our actual necessities is reducing the supply of reinforcements to the Allies in Europe.

Strange as it may appear to many of our people we have reduced our sugar ration during the last year to only a very modest extent—about six or seven pounds per capita. Our sugar consumption for the year ending April 1, 1918, was 80 pounds per capita. The record in the years before the war was about 87 pounds per capita. Britain last year rationed her people down to 26 pounds of sugar per capita. In France and Italy the ration was 13 pounds per capita.

ARKANSAS LANDS BEING DEVELOPED

Organized Projects Now Well Under Way in Three Sections of the State—Cut-Over Tracts Being Made Into Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Arkansas is at last waking up to the possibilities of developing her millions of acres of cut-over timber lands, according to John H. Page, commissioner of mines, manufactures and agriculture, and three projects already under way will go far toward giving the movement a momentum that will continually increase.

These three projects are the development of the Mazarin Valley, west of Hot Springs, through the sale on easy payments to settlers of farms of various sizes; the recent formation of the Southeastern Development Bureau, comprising business men of the four counties in the southeastern corner of the State, for the opening up of 500,000 acres of rich bottom cut-over timber land, and the construction of the Arkansas-Louisiana highway, recently begun, which indirectly will mean the development of hundreds of thousands of acres in the south central and southeastern parts of the State.

In the Mazarin Valley, in Southwestern Arkansas, more than 200,000 acres were thrown open for settlement early this year, and by June 20, 20,000 acres had been sold and many of the new settlers were on the ground. Each farm in the district comprises both bottom and upland, and only the pine timber has been cut from it, leaving oak, hickory, ash and gum. The new settlers are finding a profit in the sale of railway ties and stave bolts from the hard woods, while at the same time clearing their land. Unlimited range is provided, in the mountains surrounding the valley, for free pasture for stock.

The Southeastern Arkansas Development Bureau is at work in the interests of Chicot, Drew, Ashley and Desha counties. Among other things, it plans the establishment of model farms in the immense section to be opened, for the benefit of the settlers, the importation of high-grade live stock, and the establishment of a publicity bureau.

BANKERS TO FINANCE BIG WHEAT FARM

TOPEKA, Kan.—Capper's Weekly says in an editorial:

A group of New York bankers are financing the planting of 200,000 acres in Montana to wheat. The grain is to be sold to the government under a 10-year contract, and a news dispatch says the deal is already closed. The bankers have capitalized the project at \$5,000,000.

What makes this news item significant is the prediction that has freely been made the last 10 years that unless we make it easier for farmers' sons and tenant farmers to obtain land, that aggregations of capital, attracted by the rising prices of farm products and their increasing consumption, will buy up and capitalize large tracts of land, and with all kinds of farm machinery, will go into profiteering farming.

This is the first notable instance of that tendency. If we do not compel the sale or the breaking up of large holdings of land accumulated by speculators, we shall see other enterprises of this kind, and American farmers some day may find themselves working as farm hands for big business.

PENNSYLVANIA DRY BATTLE OUTLINED

State Prohibition Leaders to Work All for Ratification of Pending Federal Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The state prohibition committee recently held its organization meeting at state headquarters in Harrisburg with an unusually large attendance. The state officials—Dr. B. E. Prugh, chairman; Charles L. Rummel, secretary, and T. H. Hamilton, treasurer—were re-elected for a period of two years. Elsie Kent Kane of McKean County was chairman of the day, and F. E. Whittlesey of Erie County was secretary. The former is candidate for congresswoman-at-large, and the latter for Lieutenant-Governor.

The reports of the state chairman and state treasurer were adopted, the treasurers' report showing cash on hand of \$3500 for the waging of a campaign. As part of that campaign, the project of sending a special Pennsylvania edition of Patriot Phalanx, the national Prohibition Party paper, into 50,000 Pennsylvania homes was enthusiastically approved. The state chairman will control the first page of this paper and use it to push the battle for the election of a Legislature to ratify the national prohibition amendment. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our loyalty to the platform adopted by the National Prohibition Party, and that which was adopted by our own state convention on Feb. 12, 1919.

Resolved, That in view of the above

FORUM RALLIES AIDING DEMOCRACY

Win-the-War Community Meetings in Many Cities and Towns of Massachusetts Are Attracting Much Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Win-the-war community rallies, directed by the New England Congress of Forums, are being held in about 40 towns and cities. They are more and more recognized as one of the leading phases of patriotic enterprise purposing to promote democracy at home while it is being fought for abroad.

A special forum rally campaign was launched June 2, and now, just about at its height, it appears to be giving no little prospect of gaining a success even beyond the expectations of those in charge. Some of the towns and cities have already had three meetings and sent in reports of big attendance and deep interest.

These forum gatherings directly aim to sustain the sense of individual and community responsibility in all that pertains to the war and to plan of world reorganization; also to provide an opportunity for public discussion of public questions after the manner of the New England town meeting, one of the corner stones of democracy.

The number of rallies so far total 65. In some communities the good done is felt to be so great that a demand is rising that may result in their continuance into the autumn months. Not only has there been a hearty response to the season's program of the New England Congress of Forums on the part of nearby cities, but it is particularly noticeable that the towns more distant and somewhat shut off from the world's affairs are looking upon the forums as a very real blessing.

That these community rallies are not simply of a temporary value in the obtaining of clear understandings and united peoples for the winning of the war, but that they embody a fundamental necessity in the gaining of all permanent community cooperation, appears more and more certain to those who are giving the subject their attention.

As has always been more or less true of a town meeting, it is pointed out that here in the forum, the public, forgetting creed, race and social strata, can listen, speak, discuss, question, be instructed, led and cause action to be taken upon those matters that redound to the common good.

Perhaps this difference should be noted, that the town meeting votes and conducts business, while the forum considers the community's purposes and ideals, local, national and international, in the terms of patriotism, as vital in peace as in war.

In applying to the New England congress for speakers and for advice, some towns emphatically say, "We wish nothing of the rah-rah kind. We want the solid stuff." Perhaps this speaks for itself, as to the earnest attitude of the citizens. And the forum speakers bureau has assumed the task of enlisting and assigning thoroughly informed speakers who are gifted in the presenting of facts and who are willing to give their time and services to the cause.

For the meetings, local leadership and musical talent are mustered. But the forum speaker, perhaps some one who has been "Over There," takes the main part in the first half of the program. The second half, equally as important, is taken up by questions from the audience. And each meeting is specifically related to some definite win-the-war movement, such as: Liberty Loan, Red Cross, War Savings Stamps, food conservation, shipbuilding and so on.

To reiterate the program of world organization as expressed by President Wilson, to warn against German propaganda and to require the use of the English language are among the prime motives. The rallies are quite generally backed by all civic organizations and approved by the public safety committees.

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lute necessity for the conservation of food, fuel and man-power, we demand the immediate enactment of bone-dry legislation by Congress, and that the President use his great influence with Congress to secure such legislation, in order that the war may come to an early and victorious end.

Resolved, That we declare it to be the policy of the Prohibition Party in the coming campaign, so far as possible, to cooperate with the Pennsylvania Dry Federation or any other body of people intent upon the election of a Legislature that will ratify the prohibition constitutional amendment and enact state-wide prohibition; that where there is a contest between the wet and the dry in the old parties our candidates should withdraw and let the old party dry candidates' names be placed on our ballots with the hope of helping to dry up the State; where the old party candidates are all wet we demand and expect that the dry shall return in turn roundly our candidates and endeavor to elect them; where all candidates in the old parties are equally dry there will be no call for our endorsement of any.

Resolved, That any form of local option law is especially undesirable at the present time, and prohibitionists are urged to discourage and oppose all proposals for the passage of any local option law by the next Legislature.

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POTATO PRICES HIGH IN BOSTON

Quotations Reported by Food Administration Considerably in Advance of Those Reported at Points Not Far Distant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Potato prices in Boston are higher than at other points not far distant. The fair price list issued today by the Massachusetts Food Administration for Boston shows that retailers are paying from \$5.25 to \$6 a barrel for new potatoes and the retail price is given at from 60 to 70 cents a peck. The price list issued by the United States Bureau of Markets at New Haven, Conn., shows that retailers are paying from 45 to 50 cents a peck, or from \$4.50 to \$5.50 a barrel. Announcement made by the United States Bureau of Markets today indicates that potatoes have advanced again and will go still higher. The price per peck to retailers in Boston yesterday on No. 1 stock was quoted at from 55 to 65 cents a peck and the bulk of the sales at from 55 to 60 cents a peck.

On June 24, new potatoes were quoted at from 50 to 55 cents a peck to retailers in Boston. Prices on barrel lots to the retailer have been cheaper at New Haven than at Boston for some time, according to published prices. A Boston potato dealer explaining the difference in prices between New Haven and Boston said that a poorer grade of potatoes is quoted at New Haven, no doubt, while Boston handles the best.

The United States Bureau of Markets explained that it is also true that in smaller cities lower prices prevail on account of the fact that where there are no jobbers vegetables are generally sold direct to the retailer and the profit is less than where they pass through a jobber's hands. It would be impossible to handle the large amount of potatoes used in Boston directly through the jobber to the retailer, it was stated, as the jobbers handle many other kinds of vegetables and cannot buy potatoes in large enough quantities.

Potatoes are brought to the city by commission men who make a specialty of handling them and buy in large

BOSTON SCHOOL HEAD IS ELECTED

Frank V. Thompson Named to Succeed Dr. Franklin B. Dyer After Chairman Sullivan of Committee Shifts Vote to Him

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent, was elected to the superintendency of the Boston public schools by a vote of three to two on the second ballot of the Boston School Committee Wednesday evening. The deciding vote was cast by the chairman, Judge Michael H. Sullivan, breaking the deadlock which has existed since April 1.

On the first ballot, Henry Abrahams and Miss Curtis voted for Mr. Thompson; Michael H. Corcoran and Richard J. Lane for Jeremiah E. Burke; and Judge Sullivan for Augustine L. Rafter.

Before voting on the second ballot, Judge Sullivan said that the question of the superintendency ought to be settled before the committee adjourned. The one thought leading him in the matter had been the good of the elementary schools. Therefore he had voted continuously for Mr. Rafter. He thought the superintendent ought not to be a specialist. It was evident he could not get the others to vote with him and he thought they ought to elect a superintendent before fall. Of the two other nominees the one best fitted he believes to Mr. Thompson and therefore he would give him his vote.

Mr. Corcoran said, "This must come as a great surprise to all, as it had to Mr. Lane and me. It was but a short time ago that you said your second choice was Mr. Burke. It is strange that you have flopped over."

Mr. Lane interrupted. He thought it was best not to discuss the subject, he said, and it should not have been discussed in open session. He was sorry that Mr. Burke was not elected. He had voted consistently for Mr. Burke, believing him to be best fitted for the position but this was no reflection on the others. He hoped that Mr. Thompson would be a great success.

Mr. Corcoran also wished success to Mr. Thompson, he said, and would give Mr. Thompson his hearty cooperation.

Without other comment the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Thompson will assume office Sept. 1, succeeding Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, who has refused to be considered a nominee for reelection.

Upon request of Mr. Corcoran, the business agent, William T. Keough, gave a statement of efforts he had made to supply the schools with coal for next winter, and read correspondence with the Fuel Administrator for New England, James J. Storrow, and the City Administrator, David A. Ellis. Mr. Storrow put the responsibility upon Mr. Ellis and Mr. Ellis put it upon Mr. Storrow. Mr. Keough said, with a result that no coal could be obtained for the schools until they came to an agreement.

Judge Sullivan wished the public to know that the School Committee was doing its best to obtain coal for the schools and had plenty of money to pay for it, and therefore if the schools could not be opened next winter it would not be the fault of the School Committee.

Junior masters appointed prior to June 1, 1906, who had been granted no increase in salary in the recent general increase, were allowed an increase of \$72 by the committee Wednesday evening.

JUGO-SLAVS AND THE VIENNA RULE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—An article in the Slovenski Narod, which is published in Laibach, illustrates the attitude of the Jugo-Slav press toward the Austrian Premier's recent declaration of policy in a speech made to a deputation of the Vienna Municipal Council.

"The Prime Minister, Herr von Seidler," it reads, "declared war upon our people yesterday in the name of the Vienna Government. He maintained that there is a possibility of the establishment of a Jugo-Slav State to which some Cisleitan provinces may be attached; but in this Jugo-Slav State there could never be included those parts of the Croatian state territories, which would bar the German way to the Adriatic."

A. S. BENSON QUILTS SOCIALIST PARTY

N.Y. — Allen S. Benson, Socialist candidate for President of the United States in 1916, resigned from the party on Wednesday night. He described his withdrawal as "a protest against the foreign-born leadership that blindly believes a non-American policy can be made to appeal to many Americans." He declared that he could not remain in a party which places all the belligerent nations, including those dominated by Germany's imperialism, on an equal footing.

MILITARY TRAINING INDORSED
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A resolution pledging "unqualified support by the people of the universal obligatory military training for all young men before the voting age" was adopted unanimously on Wednesday at the ninth annual convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

Conditions necessary for a durable peace after the war were outlined in an address by Donald McRae of Halifax, who advocated an international peace of cooperation and mutual trust.

"We shall limit ourselves for today to a few statements from yesterday's speech by the head of the government. First of all it must be stated that the change of the government policy to Pan-Germanism is the consequence of the increasing irredentist movement of the Germans. The gentlemen in Vienna are alarmed at the storm of treason of the German Volkstags, and they are faced with the alternative:

either Austria must become German, or she will cease to exist. Von Seidler and his friends decided, of course, for the first alternative.

"Herr von Seidler announced the one-sided settlement of the national questions in Bohemia. . . . Evidently he has gone over to the Pan-German program, which rejects all the changes in the South which in our interest it demands in the North. He is creating a Deutsch-Böhmen for the Germans in Bohemia, while, with regard to the Jugo-Slavs he is throwing into the wastepaper basket the modest autonomy, which he himself yesterday considered as absolutely necessary and for which he himself prepared the design.

"At the same time that the Prime Minister of the Vienna Government condemned the Slovaks to national extinction, he made golden promises to the Croatian portion of our nation. He offered a great Croatia to the Croats. He would give them Dalmatia and perhaps even Istria as well. He told them that it is possible that they may obtain their great independent state within the sphere of the monarchy—if only they will solemnly give up the Slovaks. Because von Seidler is not able to prevent the decision of the Jugo-Slav question, he would like to save what can be saved for the German, and so he thinks to win the Croats as allies against their own brethren.

"And so the Government of Vienna is coming back again to the ways of Stürzkh and Clam-Martinic. . . . The Prime Minister has prepared the plan which he intends introducing into Bohemia, as the first step for the revision of the constitution. We consider this to be a fatal step toward a partial change in the situation, the inevitable consequence of which will be that every hope for discussion and compromise among the nations will be destroyed. . . .

"We are not afraid of this declaration of war. We are quietly awaiting the difficult times of absolutism which are held before us. Perhaps an era of new persecutions is coming. Our people will endure this too. The chief work is done already. Our remotest cottage is electrified with the idea of liberty, and the spark of national enthusiasm and sacrifice has penetrated the simple soul of the Slovaks. The flame of consciousness and of confidence in our own strength and future will not be extinguished. As long as the nation remains loyal to itself, all the enemy's plans will be broken on the rock of its strong will. The day before yesterday it was Stürzkh who threatened us. Yesterday Clam-Martinic spoke. Where will von Seidler be tomorrow? Our nation will always stand."

FRENCH MILITARY LEADER HONORED

Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan's Portrait Is Unveiled at Quarters of the Harvard Club of Boston

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Harvard Club of Boston on Wednesday evening paid honor to Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan, head of the French Military Mission in the United States, by unveiling a painting of him, which will hang in its main hall as a tribute to the traditional friendship between the two countries.

At the exercises, A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, said that inasmuch as the United States had been on the side of France in three wars, he believed it time that the Harvard Club had some sort of permanent memorial, to give testimony to this close relation. He spoke highly of the work that Lieutenant-Colonel Azan and his associates on the military mission have done in this country.

In his response, Lieutenant-Colonel Azan said that he chose to regard the picture before him as a symbol of the French soldier, the ally of the United States, rather than as merely a portrait of himself. He said that he had never felt so confident of victory for the Allies as now, in view of the situation on the western front and with soldiers from the United States arriving in large numbers. He spoke well of the standard of intelligence of these men.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commanding of the first naval district, U. S. N., and Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., also talked and the alumni chorus sang, one of its songs being "Avec Leurs Fusils," the words of which had been written by Lieutenant-Colonel Azan.

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KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A resolution pledging "unqualified support by the people of the universal obligatory military training for all young men before the voting age" was adopted unanimously on Wednesday at the ninth annual convention of the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

Conditions necessary for a durable peace after the war were outlined in an address by Donald McRae of Halifax, who advocated an international peace of cooperation and mutual trust.

NEW YORK ENEMY ALIEN WOMEN
NEW YORK, N.Y.—The number of enemy alien women who registered in this city under the proclamation of President Wilson in the period fixed, which expired last night, was 34,907.

BUYING OF NAVAL SUPPLIES GUARDED

Regulations for Checking, Inspection and Record Which Work Against Any Tendency to Graft or Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The conditions which tend to rule out graft and profiteering and to simplify and make effective the purchasing of necessary supplies for the United States Navy are contained in Article 2241 of the Naval Instructions.

They are as simple and direct as they are comprehensive, and under these instructions commissary frauds have become almost impossible:

"Whenever fresh provisions have to be obtained under contract or by open purchase, the supply officer shall himself sign in advance an order for each delivery and keep a copy of same in the supply office."

"During the absence of the supply officer from the ship, on duty or leave, orders for provisions may be signed by some other responsible officer designated by the commanding officer."

"Competition shall invariably be had in making open purchases, formal bids being invited from at least three regular dealers except where such is positively impossible; and all bids received, together with a record of proposals issued but not returned, shall be filed for future reference."

"Every proposal for furnishing provisions shall contain across its face the following notice: 'All awards of contracts for provisions will be made by individual items to the lowest responsible bidder on each item.'

"Commanding officers are particularly and especially enjoined to require that all provisions delivered on board by a contractor be inspected upon delivery by a commissioned officer (that is to say, the officer of the deck, or by his relief or the junior officer of the watch—preferably the former) who shall personally, and without delegating this duty to any other, ascertain the exact quantity of each article received and certify the fact over his official signature and at once deliver said record to the supply officer who shall himself (or have the pay clerk) check the same with the retained copy of the order and file them together for subsequent comparison with dealer's bills."

"Whenever provisions are delivered on board by a contractor, an entry shall be made in the ship's log showing the contractor's name, the exact quantity of each article delivered, and the name of the officer making the inspection prescribed by paragraph 11."

"The commissary steward shall not have custody of or control over the record of provisions received, nor shall he prepare public bills or quarterly provision returns; his duties being confined solely to the gallery, bakery, and such storerooms as he has charge of and the work directly connected therewith—including the preparation of bills of fare, together with a statement giving the estimated quantity of each article needed in the preparation thereof, for submission to the supply officer. He shall make each morning a written report to the day before and shall keep an accurate account of everything committed to his care."

ZIONISTS ADOPT NEW CONSTITUTION

Result Will Be Merging, Into a National Body, of All the United States Societies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—What may mean a new era in Zionism and in the history of the Jewish race was launched here on Wednesday when delegates to the Federation of American Zionists' twenty-first annual convention, after a bitter debate, lasting three days, adopted the proposed new constitution by a vote of 296 to 59.

As a result of the convention's action, all Zionist societies of the country will be merged into a national organization, embracing 150,000 Zionists. The new organization, to be known as the Zionist Organization of America, will have headquarters in New York City.

Announcement of the success of the constructional revisionists at the Syria mosque, where the great Jewish mass meeting was held, created some excitement. Delegates and their friends, approximately 5000 strong, could not control their enthusiasm. Hosannas and Jewish anthems filled the vast auditorium. Louis D. Brandeis, United States Supreme Court Justice; Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, members of the British Embassy, and other distinguished guests joined in the demonstration.

The problems of education, laws, land values, civil and political administration, agriculture, finance and industry were discussed from various angles by Judge Mack, Dr. Stephen S. Wise of New York; Dr. Henzion Mossonsohn, Nathan Straus, Dr. Schmaya Levin, former member of the Russian Duma, and Brigadier-General White of the British Recruiting Mission in America.

DRAFT EVADERS ARE ROUNDED UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
WASHINGTOM, D.C.—Oil-cloth and linoleum were placed on the list of restricted imports today by the War Trade Board. Outstanding licenses have been revoked as to shipments from abroad after July 3 and no new applications are being considered.

1000 young men have been arrested in Boston and Cambridge alone. The East Cambridge jail is filled to overflowing, and the Long Wharf detention pen has been put into service for sheltering other evaders. Many married men were released with instructions to appear before Commissioner Hayes on Saturday morning.

At Lynn 75 men were taken; at Salem, 18; Newburyport, 50; Westfield, 60; Springfield, 6; Beverly, 20; Lawrence, more than 400; Worcester, about 100; Framingham, 24; Gloucester, 40; Lowell, 2; Quincy, 42; Fitchburg, 3; Athol, 5.

Many of the men arrested were later released after producing their registration cards.

SUFFRAGISTS AND LABOR PROBLEMS

Massachusetts Association Has Taken No Official Action Relative to C. L. U. Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Evidences that the proposal of the President that separate legions of Slavs be organized in the United States as constituent parts of the national army has met with sympathetic response from the Poles, Tzeccho-Slavs, Bohemians and other nationalities represented in this country, are plainly seen in reports reaching here from various sections. It is true that as Senator Hitchcock's resolution, relative to the formation of the legion, was approved by the Senate, the Poles were excluded from the legion, due to objection raised by the French Government in view of the fact that there is now a separate Polish Army in France, yet the open approval that the President has given to the plan is believed to have gone a long way toward uniting the Polish-Americans, who have been divided into two parties over this very question, and at the same time to have served the purpose of encouraging the Slav citizens as a whole in the United States.

It will be recalled that The Christian Science Monitor had occasion in February to make public a condition of factional differences among the Polish people in this country over the organization of the so-called Polish Legion. This legion was authorized by the War Department last November, with the understanding that it was to be an independent organization, and the Adjutant-General of the army explained to a representative of this paper that the War Department was in no way responsible for the legion. The government merely tolerated its organization and permitted the use of government barracks at Niagara. A similar attitude of toleration has been maintained by the Dominion, and by France. The members of this army are out of the draft age, and an agreement was made with the War Department that Polish-Americans of draft age would not be enlisted.

There was, indeed, at the time, a serious division among Polish-Americans over the allegiance of this army. One faction, led by Frank Gryga, the organizer, many years ago, of the Polish National Alliance, and a personal friend of Professor Masaryk, took the ground that his compatriots owed it a duty to volunteer in the United States Army, and so imbued was he with opposition to any organization of his countrymen going from the shores of the United States under any other flag than that of the United

States.

The Secretary of Agriculture recently informed the committee that exemption had been asked only for absolutely necessary employees.

GEORGIA AND GERMAN LANGUAGE TEACHING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A bill has been introduced in the Georgia House of Representatives by Representative McCrory of Schley County, prohibiting the teaching or speaking German in any school, academy or university in Georgia or the sale in Georgia of any German textbooks.

SENATE APPROVES TUBE PLAN
WASHINGTON, D.C.—The compromise reached by the Senate and House conferees on the Senate amendment to the \$371,000,000 post office appropriation bill providing for government purchase of pneumatic mail tube systems was approved on Wednesday by the Senate and now awaits action by the House. It provides for continuation of the tube service, pending investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission as to government purchase, lease or abandonment of the tubes.

NEW SHIP ACCESSORY PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—A manufacturing plant for the construction of ship windlasses, lanterns and all parts for the operation of ships, will be located in Mobile and will employ 450 people. The new concern is the Marine Equipment Company, and is backed by New York, Mobile and Norwegian capital.

MORE IMPORTS ARE RESTRICTED

Washington, D.C.—Oil-cloth and linoleum were placed on the list of restricted imports today by the War Trade Board. Outstanding licenses have been revoked as to shipments from abroad after July 3 and no new applications are being considered.

SLAVIC LEGION IDEA UNITING THE POLES

Formation of Units to Become Parts of the United States Army Welcomed Also by the Other Nationalities Concerned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Pole had been published in The Christian Science Monitor and republished in various Polish newspapers throughout the country, he was subjected to espionage and annoyances during the Wisconsin senatorial campaign. Polish newspapers which contained criticisms of the army were barred from the mails, and all opponents of the Polish Army were dubbed "Reds."

Mr. Gryga is now in New Mexico in the government service, and for that reason cannot be quoted. From the information given this bureau, however, by him while he was in Washington, the attitude of the President in recommending Slav legions as parts of the national army is precisely that maintained by Mr. Gryga throughout his tempestuous campaign against what may be termed the Polish-American enterprise, and the recommendation of the President is a distinctive victory for the faction of Polish-American, led by Mr. Gryga, who have been contending for recognition of the United States flag in their organization. At least this is their view. They also regard the President's attitude as being in direct opposition to any movements of men from these shores at this time except under the one common banner of democracy. So Polish-Americans now see the way clear for the removal of the differences that have arisen among them, as means will be provided whereby all Slavs may serve in the national army in contingents of their countrymen.

It will be recalled that The Christian Science Monitor had occasion in February to make public a condition of factional differences among the Polish people in this country over the organization of the so-called Polish Legion.

This list, originally compiled from official records by the Giornale d'Italia, shows that many acts of vandalism against the ancient churches and palaces of Venice and other Italian places were apparently intentional, as the same churches have been singled out time after time as targets for Austrian bombardment.

This list, originally compiled from official records by the Giornale d'Italia, shows that many acts of vandalism against the ancient churches

WHALE MEAT HAS A LARGER DEMAND

Increasing Popularity in Substitute for Beef Shown by Inquiries as to Next Shipments

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—There was a time, according to fish dealers, when people would not eat swordfish and now it is difficult to supply the demand. Much the same is the situation with regard to whale meat, and, judging by the way housewives and chefs are looking forward to the scheduled arrival, about three weeks hence, of another carload of whale from the Pacific Coast, its popularity already is in the ascendency. Much uncertainty, however, attends the arrival of this consignment, and it may not reach Boston until August on account of the transportation situation, but there is still some of the last shipment available at leading Faneuil Hall Market stalls.

When a small amount of whale meat came across the continent about three months ago in a carload of halibut, it was new to Bostonians, although it has been eaten for many years by seafaring men. This first lot went fairly well considering the skepticism with which it was tried, but those who ate it told of their satisfaction, and what was more or less of an experiment has assumed the proportions of a permanent trade among those who can supply customers. Some dealers go so far as to say they could sell tons of the meat if they could get it, and one of the features of the demand is that those who have tried their first order are coming back for more.

What does it look like and taste like are some of the questions asked about whale meat. In the first place it seems to many to be a consolation to know that whale meat is fibrous and very little different from tenderloin of beef in texture, color, appearance and taste. According to those who have eaten whale meat that has been properly cooked it is palatable, and, as far as its nutriment is concerned, its contents far exceed beef. Another added advantage is that there is no bone, gristle or fat as waste.

To quote the Lord Mayor of London, who shared in a whale that became stranded in Battersea recently: "The whale steak we had for luncheon was delicious. We all enjoyed it very much. I sat down with a good deal of hesitation and much prejudice, because one had heard all sorts of tales that whale flesh was coarse and tough and oily, but on the contrary it was quite delicious. In appearance and taste to me it was like a bit of tender beefsteak."

On the day a Boston restaurant placed upon its menu whale steaks it served 40 pounds, and at noon sent in a rush order for 30 pounds, and in all served between 80 and 90 pounds. Boston clubs have served whale as Filet Mignon and received nothing but commendation for its quality and ability to fill the place of beef, which the Federal Food Administration would conserve.

Whale meat is now being canned on a large scale on the Pacific Coast, where the species of whale best adapted for eating purposes are caught. The meat comes to Boston in boxes containing 100 pounds, and the last carload assigned to the New England Fish Company contained about 15,000 pounds.

With a retail price ranging from 20 to 25 cents a pound and its similarity to beef, whale meat is looked to by the fish and meat dealers to do its bit toward winning the war.

A common recipe for preparing whale steak is: Cut the steak $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick. Dip for a minute in hot water containing one teaspoonful of baking soda to a quart of water. Grease the wires of a broiler or a frying pan and allow the pan to become fairly hot. Put the steak in and sear quickly on both sides. Reduce the heat slightly, cook for about three minutes and allow to brown well. Remove to hot platter, sprinkle with pepper and salt, dot over with butter and add a few drops of some meat sauce. Garnish with parsley and serve at once.

SCHOOLBOYS TO WORK IN SUGAR FIELDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Through the local branch of the Federal Boys Working Reserve, of which Wallace R. Farrington is the head, plans are now being carried out to place large numbers of schoolboys on sugar plantations during the vacation months this summer. Because of the recent mobilization of the national guard, there is a shortage of labor on many plantations. The boys are responding loyally to the call for workers, and it is expected that several thousand will be at work by the first of July. On each plantation the boys will live in separate "camps," and will be in charge of competent men. Their wages will range from \$15 to \$20 a month. The plan has been approved by the Department of Public Instruction.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Toward the end of the present month, according to an official announcement from the Canadian Militia Department, the third battalion of the Three Hundred and Sixty-Third United States Regiment, will be transported through Canada from Camp Lewis, Washington State to the Eastern States. On its way East the battalion will visit Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, and at the last-named city, it will be inspected by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada. Great preparations are being made for the suitable entertainment of the soldiers, who are under the command of Major Woolnough. They will be accompanied on a part of their trip by Capt. Angus Macintosh, the military attaché at Washington.

GOVERNOR PHILIPP TO RUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gov. Emanuel L. Philipp, Republican, on Wednesday announced his candidacy for a third term. He stated that under ordinary conditions he would be glad to retire, but that there appears to be a decided sentiment that he continue as the State's "War Governor" for another term. Win-the-war Republicans, who are out of accord with Governor Philipp, because of his alleged reluctant policy early in the war on several crucial issues, are expected to bring out Roy P. Wilcox, State Senator, against Governor Philipp.

All the same Signor Malagodi maintains that the perpetual exhibition of this peculiar English pacifism has an international, though not a national, danger, from the effect it may have in the allied countries where the mistake may be made of interpreting it as if it took place in another country, and another Parliament. It was sufficient, he says, to follow the action of Italians of more or less professed

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Richard M. Bissell of Hartford, Conn., chairman of the Council of Defense of that State, is leading in the effort to induce that important body to condemn formally the publications controlled by Mr. Hearst and to place a ban on their sale in the State, so far as the council can do so. Mr. Bissell is a Chicagoan of New England ancestry, who, after graduating at Yale University, in 1883, joined the one of the oldest and largest of the fire insurance companies of Hartford, and, after being trained for the post, went back to Chicago to serve the company there in important administrative work. In 1903 he returned to Hartford as a vice-president, and since 1913 he has been vice-president of the company. He is a theorist as well as a practical manager in the field of insurance, and as such has written books and lectured on the fundamental problems of his calling.

Burns Durbin Caldwell, who, as chairman of the board of directors of the new United States Railway Express Company, after July 1, will administer practically all the express line of the country under a contract with the Director-General of Railroads, is a Californian by birth, but grew up in Pennsylvania, and began his experience as a rail and express company worker in Indiana, with the Vandalia Line, which had its headquarters at Terra Haute. In 1892, after a varied experience in railroading, he became one of the staff of the Western Passenger Association, with headquarters at Chicago, and held the position until 1899. Then he had three years of responsibility as traffic manager for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and in 1911 joined the staff of Wells Fargo Express Company as president, in which position he has made a record that has led to his selection for the new post, where he must deal with national and general public interests, as well as those of investors in the feed-erated carriers.

England, above all, with her position on the margin of continental Europe and with her empire extending into every quarter of the globe, would feel that this disastrous peace meant the beginning of the decadence and ruin of all her history. Those who knew England knew that, in spite of her small group of "little Englanders," the sentiment of imperial-liberal reality was so strong and profound and so widely diffused among all classes that she would never give up her historical inheritance and would continue the struggle without taking count of months or of years until she had completely safeguarded it.

The other two sea-empires, in the west and in the east, which had been united to her by a common danger, would also find themselves irrevocably concerned with putting an end to the German dream of monstrous dominant European imperialism. These, Signor Malagodi says, are the realities which must always remember in judging the situation, and they must not let themselves be deluded by the clouds of pacifism; among these clouds the most illusory and the most liable to deceive being those of "little Englanders'" pacifism, because it is of all things most opposed to the greatness of the material, moral and historical interests which have brought England into the war.

Alfred E. Marling, newly chosen president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, is a Canadian-born resident of New York City, who has come to be one of the city's leading dealers in real estate, the presidency of the local real estate exchange having come to him as long ago as 1906. Mr. Marling grew up in Toronto, Ont., where his father was pastor of a Congregational church. He arrived in New York City when 17 years old, took a position as clerk, and began a rise to the top. He has been prominent, of late years, in two of the large laymen's movements of the Protestant churches of the United States, namely the Y. M. C. A. and the Laymen's Missionary League. Of the former he has been chairman of the International committee, with its headquarters in New York.

Maj.-Gen. Sir F. C. Shaw, K. C. B., who was recently appointed to succeed Sir Bryan Mahon as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, has been acting as Chief of the General Staff to Lord French, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces. He has been promoted Temporary Lieutenant-General in his new appointment. General Shaw has seen much service during the present war, having been at Mons, Le Cateau, the Marne, the Aisne, La Bassée and the first battle of Ypres. He was later put in command of a division in Gallipoli. He has been mentioned in dispatches five times and awarded the K. C. B. In January, 1916, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. General Shaw first entered the Army in 1882, when he joined the Sherwood Foresters, and served the same year in the Egyptian War. He served on the Staff throughout the South African War, first as Brigade-Major, and later was promoted, until in 1903 he was made Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General of the Sixth Division, Second Army Corps. From 1911-13 he was a General-Staff Officer in the Scottish Command and commanded the Ninth Infantry Brigade from 1913-15.

A. M. Simons, who heads a commission of seven pro-American Socialists and labor men to represent the United States at the London conference of Entente and neutral Socialists called by the British war party for June 28, is known internationally as a writer and lecturer on economic subjects. He was born in North Freedom, Wis., and received his B. L. degree from the University of Wisconsin, class of '95.

With especial honors in economics. From 1895 to 1899, he was engaged in social settlement work in Chicago. He was editor of the Workers' Call, later the Chicago Daily Socialist, from 1899 to 1900; of the International Socialist Review from 1900 to 1906; of the Chicago Daily Socialist from 1906 to 1910; and of the Coming Nation from 1910 to 1913. In 1913, he became editor of the national edition of a leading Socialist organ. When the Socialist Party adopted the St. Louis anti-war platform, Mr. Simons at once warned against any attempt to enforce the planks of that platform. As a result he was expelled from the party. He then organized the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion. He has been a contributor to several leading publications since the outbreak of the war, invariably urging the hearty support of the government and the Allies by labor. Among his books are "The American Farmer," "Class Struggles in America," and "Social Forces in American History." He is personally acquainted with English, French, German, and Russian Socialist leaders, and his intimate knowledge of labor movements, both in the United States and abroad, make him well qualified for his mission.

Howard Sutherland, United States Senator from West Virginia, elected in 1916, has been confirmed in his title to his seat by a recent decision of the Senate's privilege and elections committee. His right to the place was challenged because of alleged excessive use of money at the election and also because of alleged irregularities by state officials in tabulating the re-

turns. Senator Sutherland resides in Elkins, where he is a flourishing business man, with large coal and timber tracts producing revenue for him. He was born in Missouri and went to the public schools and to a denominational college at Westminster. For a time journalism captured his imagination and loyalty and he edited a Republican country weekly. He dropped this work, and in 1890 took a federal civil service examination, left Missouri for the national capital, was assigned to the census bureau as a clerk, rose rapidly to an important departmental position, and incidentally studied law at Columbian University, Washington, D. C. With his professional education gained and his right to practise law affirmed he left Washington for West Virginia, and there was long influential in politics, education and philanthropy, and a leader in the "good roads" movement to the extent of serving as first chairman of the special state commission. He ran for Congress as a Republican in 1913 and was elected and served until he was elected to the Senate.

MR. KELLAWAY ON WORK OF WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEDFORD, England—Two speeches in connection with the war were made at Bedford recently by Mr. Kellaway, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions.

At a recruiting meeting for the Women's Land Army, Mr. Kellaway said that two great pieces of constructive work had been carried out—munitions making and agriculture. With regard to the former, the women had done splendidly and had successfully accomplished tasks both of skilled and laborious character, such as it had been predicted they would never be able to perform. They did the heaviest work of the blast furnace and excavation work, and he was giving away no secret when he stated that the excavation work at one of the most important fortifications on the northeast coast was carried out by women navvies, who were fisher-women from the eastern parts of Scotland. Referring to the great peril in which the country had stood in April of last year, when, through enemy submarines, they had lost as much as 70,000 tons of shipping in a day, Mr. Kellaway said that if the sinkings had gone on at the same rate it was certain that by this time they would have had to accept Germany's dictated terms. They had been saved that disgrace by their sailors' heroism, by the doggedness of their soldiers and by the readiness, the self-sacrifice with which the farmers and the laborers of the country had relieved tonnage by increasing the food supply.

Speaking at a Liberal meeting in the evening, held at the Liberal Club, Mr. Kellaway said that the great German offensive had not only tested their armies in France, but it had thrown a great strain on the producing capacity of the Ministry of Munitions. The immediate effect had been an increase in munitions of every kind. He then gave figures showing the enormous output which followed this offensive and the rapidity with which material had been got over to the men on the western front; the increase in some instances had advanced by hundreds of per cent. The Germans had made a great parade of having captured hundreds of guns and mortars, and it might help to restore their sense of proportion if he stated that in six weeks after the offensive the Ministry issued from the stocks to the army 1400 of two types of gun alone. That statement would give the enemy no useful information and still less comfort. All this had been accomplished in spite of the fact that for the month previous to the offensive an average of 3460 men had been released per week for the army, and, following the offensive, that figure had been increased to \$200 per week. It was right that the world and the army should know how nobly the men and women in the workshops had rallied to the aid of their men in France in the hour of their danger. They were waiting now for the renewed German offensive, but he felt that they could look forward to a renewal of that offensive with greater confidence than they had ever felt before. He had had that confidence because of their superb armies, of their united command, and of their air efficiency.

Kansas Answers

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—Six million acres of wheat ready for harvesting. Approximately 100,000 bushels now being cut and soon to be threshed. It is the offering of a single state. The State is Kansas.

This is Kansas' answer to the call of America and her allies for food. Multiply the answer by the number of Middle Western States that specialize in wheat and one has an idea of what this one section of the United States is prepared to do by way of feeding a hungry world. Kansas' attention is centered in the great wheat yield. Everything else unnecessary gives way. Politicians get scant consideration. Towns are canvassed for writers.

CITY ADVANCES PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—An increase of 20 per cent in the pay of every employee of the city of New Orleans who earns more than \$60 a month, effective July 1, has been announced by Mayor Behrman. Those who earn \$60 or less per month will receive increases according to recommendations by the heads of the departments in which they are employed. About 1000 men and women are affected by the increase.

The subject of the reorganization

of the Ministry of Arms and Munitions was under discussion at a recent Cabinet meeting. Senator Villa, the newly appointed Minister for Maritime and Railway Transport, is said to have laid certain considerations relative to the system of transport before the Ministers.

Albert Steiger Company

"A Store of Specialty Shops"

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Extraordinary Sale of Knit Underwear

ATWATER KNITTING MILLS TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

\$30,000 Worth of High Grade Underwear—15,000 Garments at About Half Price

The United States Government has taken over the Atwater Knitting Mills to make garments for the service. It stands at once with the government contract, the Atwater Knitting Mills sold us their entire stock.

\$30,000 worth of fine high-grade knit underwear, at about half price. Please note that we do not regularly carry men's underwear, but this lot of men's garments was included in this purchase.

Men's Underwear

Women's fine lace, rib, lace vests and bodices, lace and fancy, in pink and white, regular size to \$1.00 value \$95 and \$99.

Women's fine lace and silk vests and bodices in all regular sizes, lace and fancy, regular size, \$95 to \$99 value \$95 and \$99.

Men's fine lace, rib, lace vests and bodices, short sleeve, long sleeve, knee or ankle length, regular and extra sizes, \$3.00 to \$3.50 value \$1.45 and \$1.50.

Women's fine lace, rib, lace vests, sleeveless, knee and ankle length, in pink and white, regular and extra sizes, \$2.00 to \$2.50 value \$1.25 and \$1.35.

Men's extra fine lace union suits in light and medium weights, short and long sleeves, \$3.00 and \$4.00 values \$1.85 and \$2.25.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Pete's Departure and Return

"Sit up, Pete," commanded his master, John Benton, a boy of six. Peter sat up quite steadily on his haunches.

"Salute," was the next command.

"No," said John. "Salute!"

Pete held out his left paw to shake hands. John could not help but take it and let Pete lick his hand. Then he held his dog in his arms a while and concluded, "Now, Pete, you are a good, brave doggy. I know that you're going to learn to salute just as well as you sit up or shake hands, but salute isn't shake hands. Now, we'll try it again."

John stood very erect, with both hands together, and called with all his might, "Sit up, Pete."

Pete sat up promptly, as he had done before, since he knew this trick very well.

"Steady now, old fellow. Salute!" The command came very forcefully, but Pete held his right paw as if to shake hands once again.

John's father, who had been watching John and Pete from over his newspaper, now came toward them on the lawn.

"Father," called John, "what am I to do with Pete? He can't seem to learn the difference between shake-hands and salute, and I'm sure he's a good dog."

"John," answered Mr. Benton, "it takes a long time for you to learn some things and then you sometimes forget them, so you must be patient with Pete because he's a dog. But he is an obedient dog and an obedient dog will learn almost anything, if you give him kind, patient teaching and he won't forget it. Now let's try him again and, if he doesn't learn to salute today, we can work with him again tomorrow and so on, until he will salute like a major. He's a fine old fellow, aren't you, Pete?"

Pete jumped up on Mr. Benton in response to the greeting and licked his hand quickly. Then Mr. Benton and Little John started their task of teaching Pete to salute in proper form. They did not succeed that day; sometimes he would bring his paw up toward his forehead when the command to salute was given, and sometimes he would put it out to shake hands. But, after a week, the efforts of John and his father were rewarded by Pete's never failing to bring his right paw to his forehead at the command, "Salute!"

John was now delighted. "Pete is a real citizen like me, isn't he?" the boy asked his father one day. "No, he's a good dog, but not quite a citizen," laughed the father. "He salutes now every time I tell him to," declared John.

"Yes, and he does it well," replied Mr. Benton. "But a dog can't serve his country just as a boy can. He can't work on a garden, nor save his money to buy thrift stamps with."

"Well, I guess he isn't just a citizen," admitted John, frowning a little. Then his face brightened as he added, "I think he would serve his country, if he could."

A few days after that a military friend of Mr. Benton, Captain Hawkins, came to see him one afternoon, and John called Pete to do his tricks for him. Pete did admirably and never failed on the salute.

"I'd like such a dog in my company," said Captain Hawkins. "Would you let me have him?"

"Yes," said John, rather slowly and doubtfully; but then his face brightened as he added, "Pete would be serving his country, if he was with your company, wouldn't he?"

"As much as a dog could," answered Captain Hawkins. "Do you suppose he would go with me?"

"Yes, he'd go with you if we told him he must," said Mr. Benton, "for he is an obedient dog."

"That's the only kind of dog for

the army," said Captain Hawkins. "Now, is it a bargain that Pete is to go back to my company with me and be our mascot?"

John tried to answer, "Yes," without crying, and then turned his head away from the captain. He ran over to Pete, took the dog in his arms and almost wished that he had never showed him to the captain. Still, if Pete could serve his country, Pete must do his bit.

Captain Hawkins talked to John's father about taking the dog, and how the sacrifice would affect the boy and the dog, and Mr. Benton decided that Pete should be the mascot of Captain Hawkins' company. Instead of just remaining as John's companion, Mr. Benton said he might be able to find another dog for John after Pete was gone. So he got a leash, attached it to Pete's collar and handed him over to Captain Hawkins when he got ready to leave in his motor car. Pete did not seem to know just what was being done to him, but, as he drove away without either John or Mr. Benton, Captain Hawkins had a hard time to keep him from jumping out.

The company of which Pete was the mascot became proud of him, and gave him all sorts of attention. He remembered his tricks and went through them obediently; his sitting up and saluting was, naturally, the trick the men liked best, and they soon taught him to salute the captain whenever he passed by, and to salute the flag at sunrise and sunset. But, at times, Pete would go off by himself and seem forlorn.

John's father asked him if he did not want another dog, but John said, "No." His father asked him if he wanted Pete back, and the boy looked a little confused as he answered, "No, I want him to stay with his company and want him; but he can't be in two places, so he must stay with his company."

A month passed and Captain Hawkins received word for his company to be in readiness to sail at any moment. Everything had to be put in condition for a prompt departure and one of the men, in whose charge Pete had been placed, asked what should be done with the dog. Captain Hawkins thought for a moment; then he said to Pete: "Sit up, Pete. Salute. Steady now, steady! I have something else to say to you. I wonder if you can show me whether you would like to go back to John?"

Pete gave a big jump in the air and barked his loudest, so Captain Hawkins did not doubt that the dog understood and that his heart was still with his little master. "All right, Pete, you're going back to John, and I guess he'll be as glad to see you as you are now."

John was, indeed, happy when, a day or two later, his father took him to the railroad station in a nearby town and he saw Captain Hawkins get off the train with Pete. It was a good thing that the captain did not have Pete on a leash at that moment, for the dog would certainly have broken it in his eagerness to get to his little master.

"I guess that Pete hasn't forgotten you," laughed Captain Hawkins. "He has done splendid service with us and is honorably discharged, as we expect to sail soon. We must give him into the care of a reliable person and I hope you will see that he has the proper attention, due to a dog who has been a mascot in the army."

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"My word, yes," he replied. "Harken, moon crowd. Inspiring indeed. The best of the year."

"When does the dance begin?" a newcomer asked.

"Wait and see," said a staid-looking fellow, smiling a knowing smile, as he drew a pair of long gloves on over his paws. And—even while he was speaking, he began to sway from side to side and to glide gently forward. The same movement was spreading among the crowd of assembled rabbits until all were swaying out into the center.

"John again," he said smiling. "Well, well. Moonlight or sunlight, it's all the same to him," he began, but was interrupted by a "Hush, Hush," that came from under the shadow of a fern. "The idea of your talking to yourself like that, Buntion! Have you forgotten that you're a rabbit going to the dance?" a small voice inquired.

"Not at all," he replied jauntily. "That's something to be remembered, and on such a night," he said airily. "Shut up. Every creature about will hear you," in an agitated whisper from the fern.

"You certainly are a cautious animal," the editor of the Cottontail Chronicle said, as he stooped down, peering into the shadow. Putting out his paw, he pulled him out and set him on his hind legs. "We'll go quietly," he said reassuringly. "No one will hear us. But," he added, glancing secretly at his watch, "I must be punctual."

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FRANKLIN UNION IS TRAINING MEN

Two Hundred and Thirty-Eight Candidates From Class One of Selective Draft Are Daily Receiving Mechanical Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Two hundred thirty-eight men appointed from Class I of the selective draft are now receiving mechanical instruction at the Franklin Union on Berkeley Street, known in military circles as the Franklin Union Training Detachment, and in charge of Capt. Edmund J. MacIvor, assisted by three lieutenants.

Since April 15, this training has been going on, with detachments arriving each two months, officials of the institution cooperating with the military officers in giving to the soldiers the best preliminary training available, fitting them for any military service they may be called upon to perform. These men are assigned to training detachments by their local draft boards, and among the Connecticut delegation which was the first to arrive at the union, several have been held over to serve as instructors to detachments which are to follow.

The war training activities are in charge of Prof. Joseph H. Hawes, and the chief branches of instruction are sheet metal work, gas engine construction, and automobile mechanics.

From the start, the automobile engine course, of which Prof. Herman Souther is at the head, has been one of the most popular, and many government army trucks have been repainted by the Franklin Union students who are constantly making a study of different types of engines and their mechanisms. Pails for the various barracks including the Parker Memorial Building, have been made by the students, the men realizing they are making real, practical things, and at the same time are doing their bit in helping the government to keep down expense. Cans for oil waste, and drip pans for automobiles are also made.

Cooperation between the Franklin Union, Wentworth Institute, and Tufts College has resulted in attaining all-around efficiency for all three schools and this is largely based upon a close relationship which existed even before the war. Each institution is thus enabled to utilize the experience of the others, and surprisingly successful results have accordingly been attained by each. At the present time the Wentworth Institute is training approximately 500 men, and there are nearly 150 more enjoying similar advantages at Tufts College in Medford, Mass.

Franklin Union needed benches for its gas engine work, but it had no carpentry squad, so Tufts answered the call, having 100 men training along this line. Again there was need of machinists for planing some bracket castings, and it was the Wentworth Institute detachment which came to the rescue.

Wentworth Institute has no hall sufficiently large to accommodate its detachment, so when an evening's entertainment is desired, its men march down to the Franklin Union, which has a hall large enough to hold both detachments. In turn, it uses the Wentworth drill field for its athletic training.

In the way of recreation there are many advantages. Athletics are popular, and there are frequent motion-picture shows and musical entertainments. Through a questionnaire Franklin Union officials discovered that its detachment contained seven men who understand a motion-picture machine, and one accomplished pianist. Mass singing is another popular diversion, and every evening at sunset the flag ceremony is an impressive spectacle.

The school hours are from 8:30 o'clock in the morning until 4:30 in the afternoon. There is an hour's intermission at noon, also a half-hour devoted to company drill or set-up exercises.

SPEEDY GROWTH OF AIR SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At the annual meeting of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, held on Empire Day in London, a check for £13,000, representing the cost of eight aeroplanes, was formally presented to the Air Minister, Sir William Weir, as a gift from the members. Since the beginning of the war the club has presented 165 aeroplanes to the air service. Mr. F. W. Hayne presided and among those present were Lord Meath, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Owen Phillips, M. P.

Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M. P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in making the presentation, said the success of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, and the energy they exerted was one among many signs of the enormous increase in patriotic feeling throughout the Empire brought about by the war. No empire, Mr. Hewins contended, has been tested as the British Empire had been during the war, but every day that passed made the permanent unity of the Empire more certain and the breakdown of German aims more inevitable. Mr. Hewins paid a high tribute to the achievements of the young boys in the air service. They had, he declared, performed feats in the air compared with which Homeric combats were child's play.

In expressing the thanks of the government and the Royal Air Service for the Overseas Club's latest gift, Sir William Weir said it was with the greatest pleasure and gratitude that he accepted the gift of £13,000, representing the cost of eight aeroplanes. He was conscious that the gift represented not merely the intrinsic cost of the aeroplanes, but, in addition, the accumulated interest, enthusiasm, and support of the many subscribers all over the world in the enterprise and

activity of the air force, of which he believed the Empire had every reason to be proud.

When he spoke of pride in the air force, Sir William Weir explained, he referred particularly to the personnel, because, given the finest machines and equipment and the most efficient administration and organization, the final issue lay with the pilot and the observer. No tribute to them and to their work, he maintained, was too great.

Sir William Weir gave an interesting summary of the development of the air force from the early days of the war when a pioneer force of four small squadrons left the shores of England. In those days, he said, their sole function was the work of reconnaissance, and where tens were then numbered, hundreds were now counted.

The wide scope of the duties, now performed by the force, he said, could be read every day in accounts in the newspapers. To reconnaissance duty had now been added, in succession, artillery observation, offensive and defensive, photography, the bombing of communications and billets, offensive attacks by low-flying aeroplanes on infantry in action and on the march, and, lastly, long-distance bombing operations carried on by the Royal Air Force by night and by day.

He did not intend to advertise the air force or to boast of its progress, Sir William said, or to make forecasts of its future successes. That would not be in accordance with the spirit of the force. He was content to leave the public to judge of its achievements from the official records published daily in the press. His policy and that of his colleagues was simply to exert every effort and every energy that would further development and acceleration in all fields of aerial activity, which could effectually contribute to the success of the great cause for which they were fighting.

In the course of his speech, Sir William Weir made special reference to the work done by the Australian Flying Corps and by Canada.

WAR CUTS SUMMER SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COLUMBIA, Mo.—About 700 students have enrolled in the University of Missouri summer session, the last session of the sort which will be held before the institution begins to operate on the basis of three terms, 12 months in the year. Only 100 of the summer students are men, and half of these are taking the course in military training. The total enrollment last year for the summer term was 900. War courses of all sorts are being offered. At the present time 325 drafted men are being trained here in the shops and laboratories. The total enrollment for the university in 1917-18, including the School of Mines at Rolla, was 3369. As last year the enrollment was 4349, this year's registration shows a decrease of 23 per cent.

WOMEN'S UNIT OF WAR STENOGRAPHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A unit of 25 expert women stenographers, who will wear a distinctive uniform, is now being recruited for overseas service. This group will be assigned to the Quartermaster Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces and to the headquarters of the staff of General Pershing. Each applicant for service must be an experienced stenographer. She will be required to own in her equipment four uniforms (two for winter and two for summer service). She must pass a physical examination and will be engaged for the period of the war. The salary now stated is \$1000 a year with the additional allowance of \$4 a day for the first month and \$2 a day for the remainder of the time.

RETURNS FROM NORTH DAKOTA PRIMARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The members of the Italian Universities' special mission were the guests of the Royal Society of Literature at a dinner given at Prince's Hotel, Jermyn Street, under the presidency of Lord Crewe. Among the distinguished persons present were: The Italian Ambassador, the Earl of Lytton, the Earl of Crawford, Lord Muir Mackenzie, Lord Charnwood, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Thomas Elliot, Sir William Grey-Wilson, Sir Henry Newbold and Mr. Edmund Gosse. The guests included: Professor Leonardo Bianchi (Naples), Professor Credare and Professor Volterra (Rome), Professor Galante (Bologna), Professor Lori (Padua), Professor Nasini (Pisa), Professor P. Giacosa (Turin), Professor G. Arcangeli (Parma), and Professor G. M. Columba (Palermo).

In proposing the toast of "Italy," the Marquess of Crewe said that one of his earliest childish recollections was of the excitement in the streets of London at the reception of Garibaldi. Ever since that time, certainly in England, and he hoped also in Italy, there had been an affectionate feeling of concord, and the events of the last few years had drawn the two nations still closer together. Englishmen had watched with admiration the conduct of the Italian army, beginning with the King, who carried on nobly the traditions of the House of Savoy. They had sympathized with the misfortunes of Italy in the occupation of some of her fairest territories, but they were confident that those misfortunes would be repaired. Since the days of the Renaissance close intellectual ties had bound Italy and England together. Those ties were becoming closer, not only because of the present alliance, but because other ties would be somewhat relaxed. Among the deplorable results of the

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE WORK

Annual Conference of American Library Association to Devote Much of Its Time to Problem of Books for Enlisted Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—John A. Lowe, librarian at the Camp Devens public library is to be one of the speakers at the fortieth annual conference of the American Library Association which is to be held in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 1-6 with sessions in the Convention Auditorium.

The major part of the meetings will be devoted to war service work, and in addition to reports of the war service committee, there will be a camp library symposium conducted by Carl Milam, assistant to the director of library war service, and other addresses dealing with this all-important problem of providing the men in the service with good reading.

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Camp librarians and assistants from 41 large camps, hospital librarians, and headquarters representatives will participate in the conference, telling of their personal experiences in war work, and there will be photographic exhibits of library war service activities, special groups of books sent to camps, books for overseas shipments and company barrack's libraries on

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In his reply the Italian Ambassador

said that the alliance which bound Italy and Great Britain together today was only the natural and legitimate consequence of the old standing friendship between them. They had always had like aims and ideals of progress and civilization. He hoped and trusted that their people would gather the benefits of the alliance when, with God's help, they had succeeded in defeating their common enemies.

Names such as those of Palmerston, Gladstone, and Lord Russell were cherishes by every Italian. Italians had never forgotten the stand taken by them in their days of trial. The presence of the representatives of Italian universities and the visits they were paying to universities in Great Britain would contribute to weld together an alliance which was already consecrated by the sacrifice of their soldiers fighting the common enemy. The professors of England and Italy followed the ideal of a real cultura, which had nothing to do with kultur, of which they had seen the dreadful consequences.

RATES ON BARGE CANAL DISCUSSED

New York Business Men Urge

a Greater Differential to Care for Added Overhead Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—At the conference of business men from all sections of New York State, called here to consider the question of barge canal rates recently fixed by the Federal Government, a special committee was appointed to consider the question of differential rates. This committee will decide what the difference in rates should be between those charged by railroads and those which prevail for canal transportation.

Although the government has tentatively declared that canal rates will be 20 per cent under the advanced railroad rates which went into operation June 25 it was pointed out by some of the delegates that cartage and terminal rates would absorb the 20 per cent difference unless the differential rates were increased.

George A. Tomlinson, federal representative in charge of the barge canal, was pained with many questions by shippers. He pointed out that it was impossible at present to ascertain the cost of transportation on the canals, as terminals are not completed; that much remains to be done to make the waterway efficient, and that when the terminals are completed it will be time enough to go to the government with a request for satisfactory differential rate.

He said if the rates are exorbitant private companies should be glad to build barges and make rates as low as they please.

Government barges, he said, would first take care of the government business.

He assured the conference that the government's attitude is to encourage the use of the barge canal to its utmost

capacity.

MEAT ALLOWANCE TO SEAMEN

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Professor Credare and Professor Volterra (Rome), Professor Galante (Bologna), Professor Lori (Padua),

Professor Nasini (Pisa), Professor P. Giacosa (Turin), Professor G. Arcangeli (Parma), and Professor G. M. Columba (Palermo).

In proposing the toast of "Italy," the Marquess of Crewe said that one of his earliest childhood recollections was of the excitement in the streets of London at the reception of Garibaldi.

Ever since that time, certainly in England, and he hoped also in Italy,

there had been an affectionate feeling of concord, and the events of the last few years had drawn the two nations still closer together.

Englishmen had watched with admiration the conduct of the Italian army, beginning with the King, who carried on nobly the traditions of the House of Savoy.

They had sympathized with the misfortunes of Italy in the occupation of some of her fairest territories,

but they were confident that those misfortunes would be repaired.

Since the days of the Renaissance close intellectual ties had bound Italy and England together.

Those ties were becoming closer, not only because of the present alliance, but because other ties would be somewhat relaxed.

Among the deplorable results of the

war, continued Lord Crewe, none were more painful to a thoughtful man than the fact that the intellectual life of Germany—the university professors, those who pursued liberal professions, students, and clergymen—had become imbued, to a degree which would have seemed inconceivable a few years ago, with a miserable poison of military domination and military excess. The position of a purely military nation, owing the virtues and the defects of Sparta—such a tribe as the Iroquois or as the Zulus, who had given Great Britain much trouble in the last century, was intelligible—though it might not be altogether admirable to make war the one pursuit of life.

What was not intelligible was that the most intellectual elements in a nation should deliberately set themselves to combine that system of pure militarism with the general civilization of their country, and that they should then hold up that civilization as one which the whole world ought to be only too pleased and proud humbly to adopt. That erected a barrier between the intellect of Germany and the intellects of such countries as Italy and England which was not likely to be overpassed for many years to come.

The time has come when every able-bodied man must be persuaded to cease doing things that women can do as well or things that are unnecessary from the standpoint of war and useful business activities," said Mr. Ousley. "It is a sin that almost approaches the unpardonable offense against Germany and England which was not known. There was not much sign of it at present. The men of Italy and Great Britain, with their noble allies from France and America, must hold together, pursue the same ideals, and hold the same faith. It was for them to hold aloft the torch of freedom in a dark world and to hand it on to that younger generation which was performing such splendid feats of courage, loyalty, and endurance on land, by sea and in the sky.

In his reply the Italian Ambassador said that the alliance which bound Italy and Great Britain together today was only the natural and legitimate consequence of the old standing friendship between them. They had always had like aims and ideals of progress and civilization. He hoped and trusted that their people would gather the benefits of the alliance when, with God's help, they had succeeded in defeating their common enemies.

Names such as those of Palmerston, Gladstone, and Lord Russell were cherishes by every Italian. Italians had never forgotten the stand taken by them in their days of trial.

The presence of the representatives of Italian universities and the visits they were paying to universities in Great Britain would contribute to weld together an alliance which was already consecrated by the sacrifice of their soldiers fighting the common enemy. The professors of England and Italy followed the ideal of a real cultura, which had nothing to do with kultur, of which they had seen the dreadful consequences.

During the past year the American Library Association has erected 36 camp library buildings, has established 41 large camp libraries, supplied 91 hospital and Red Cross buildings with books, equipped 207 libraries in the field, and supplied 237 small libraries at military camps and posts. In addition, 249 naval and marine stations and vessels have been furnished with books, and 1323 branches and stations have been established in barracks, mess halls and Young Men's Christian Association huts. At the present time there are 2,100,000 gift books in the service, 285,306 books have been shipped overseas, and 415,500 books, mostly of technical nature, have been purchased.

RATES ON BARGE CANAL DISCUSSED

New York Business Men Urge

a Greater Differential to Care for Added Overhead Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—At the conference of business men from all sections of New York State, called here to consider the question of barge canal rates recently fixed by the Federal Government, a special committee was appointed to consider the question of differential rates. This committee will decide what the difference in rates should be between those charged by railroads and those which prevail for canal transportation.

Although the government has tentatively declared that canal rates will be 20 per cent under the advanced railroad rates which went into operation June 25 it was pointed out by some of the delegates that cartage and terminal rates would absorb the 20 per cent difference unless the differential rates were increased.

George A. Tomlinson, federal representative in charge of the barge canal, was pained with many questions by shippers.

He pointed out that it was impossible at present to ascertain the cost of transportation on the canals,

as terminals are not completed; that much remains to be done to make the waterway efficient, and that when the terminals are completed it will be time enough to go to the government with a request for satisfactory differential rate.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FINANCING ON THE CERTIFICATE PLAN

DIVIDENDS

The Union Natural Gas Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable July 15.

The Lawton Mills has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 29, to stock of record June 25.

The Columbus Electric Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 26.

The Metropolitan Trust Company of Boston declared a semi-annual dividend of \$4 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 27.

The Anglo-American Oil Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3, payable July 15. This makes 30 per cent for the year.

The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record July 31.

The Standard Milling Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent on its common stock, payable July 31 to stock of record July 20.

The National Security Bank of Boston has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 25.

The Metropolitan Trust Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$4 a share, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 28.

The Anconia Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 25.

The International Paper Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of record July 8.

The directors of the New Jersey Zinc Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Aug. 10 to stock of record July 31.

The directors of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company have declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable July 29 to stock of record July 12.

The Curtis Aeroplane Motor Corporation has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 15 to stock of record July 2.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock, payable Sept. 3 to stock of record Aug. 9.

The Haverhill Gas Light Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.12½ a share, being at the rate of 9 per cent per annum on the capital stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 25.

The Richard Borden Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 7 per cent, payable June 29 to stockholders of record June 25. Its previous dividends for this year were 5 per cent and 3 per cent.

The E. W. Bliss Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock, and the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, all payable July 1.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent for the first half of the calendar year, Jan. 1 to June 30, payable June 29. This dividend amounts to about \$593,000 on the capital stock of \$20,000,000.

The first block of certificates sold in anticipation of the third Liberty Loan was for \$400,000,000, at 4 per cent, dated Jan. 22, 1918, and the following month Secretary McAdoo announced his new plan providing for the forthcoming issue of blocks of \$500,000,000, and asked that all financial institutions invest to the extent of 1 per cent of their total resources weekly for 10 weeks, or until 10 per cent of their resources had been so invested. On the Feb. 27 issue the interest rate was increased from 4 per cent to 4½ per cent, which rate has been continued.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston
MILL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	70	72
Amoskeag, pfd.	80	82
Arington Mills	123	124
Bates	270	...
Border City	117	...
Brookside Mills	155	...
Charlton Mills	135	140
Columbus Mfg. Co.	128	128
Dartmouth Mfg.	208	215
Dwight	100	...
Everett	130	...
Fair Alpaca	170	175
Flint Mills	160	...
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	107½	112½
Hamilton Woolen	100	...
King Philip Mills	166	...
Lancaster Mills	90	95
Lawn Cotton Mills	162	...
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	125	130
Lincoln	122	125
Lyman Mills	140	145
Manomet Mills	143	146
Mass. Cotton Mills	139	...
Mass. Mills in Ga.	82	85
Merrill Mfg. Co.	15	80
Massawena	114	116
Nashua Mfg. Co.	80	...
Naumkeag	155	160
Nonquit	127	129
Pacific	142	144
Pepperell	197	200
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	20	...
Salem Falls	70	...
Sharp Mfg.	90	95
Sharp Mfg., pfd.	102½	105
Tremont & Suffolk	155	...
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	240	...
Waukeets Mills	130	132
West Point Mfg. Co.	204	210
AMERICAN GLUE		
American Glue	226	...
American Mfg.	139	142
American Mfg., pfd.	83	85
Chapman Valve, pfd.	95	...
Draper Corp.	108	110
Greenfield Tan & Die	120	...
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield	160	170
Hodg. pfd.	92	...
Plym. Cordage	205	...
Saco-Lowell Shops	140	145
Hood Rubber	126	130
Hood Rubber, pfd.	95	97

KANSAS GRAIN HARVEST
TOPEKA, Kan.—With the harvest half over in Kansas, the first threshing returns indicate that the estimated yield will be reached and that the state will have fully 100,000,000 bushels of grain.

GOVERNMENT POOL FOR IRON OUTPUT

Washington Price Conference Reaffirms Existing Schedule for Pig and Finished Products for Three Months From July 1

NEW PLAN FOR COTTON CONTROL

Method Adopted by British and Egyptian Government Does Not Eliminate Exporter

BOSTON, Mass.—Importers and consumers of Egyptian cotton have recently been considerably disturbed over the prospect of having their well-established private marks eliminated by action of the British and Egyptian governments acting in concert, acquiring the common cotton crop from Aug. 1, 1918.

The National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers appealed to the War Trade Board to make representations to the British authorities for the sale of Egyptian cotton, on private samples and private marks, as heretofore.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., is in receipt of a communication from the British Board of Trade, explaining the new plan and indicating that the arrangement will not seriously interfere with the former practice. The letter, dated London, May 30, 1918, follows:

"The scheme for the control of the Egyptian cotton crop does not eliminate the Alexandria exporter, nor the import merchant, whether in this country or abroad. The American spinner will be able to order his supplies direct from his usual supplier, whether in Alexandria or in America. It is not, however, possible within the limits of the scheme to leave to each shipper from Egypt the power of selecting and shipping cotton which shall be in exact conformity with his previously existing marks. The fixing of a limited number of definite government types of cotton under which all Egyptian cotton will be shipped is an integral part of the control scheme. It will, however, be open to spinners or dealers in the United States of America to order from their regular shippers a supply of cotton similar to that formerly sold under specified shippers' marks, and it will then be for the shipper to choose from the government types that one which will best satisfy the importer's requirements."

"There will, as at present proposed, be 85 government types, and this number is so large that in practice it should not be difficult for every shipper to find cotton which does not differ materially from that which he shipped formerly under his own mark."

"Of course, any American distributor though confined in his purchases from Egypt to government types will be able to sell the imported cotton to American spinners under any designation or mark he chooses."

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 27

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—A. P. Brown; U. S. Atlanta, Ga.—S. P. Leonard of M. C. Keiser Co.; Lenox.

Buffalo, N. Y.—F. Zellberg; U. S. Chester, Pa.—H. V. Pierson of Thomas Shoe Co.; U. S. Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Paine Shoe Co.; Tour.

Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman Carpenter & Co.; 166 Essex St.

Chicago—L. D. Levy of The Fair; Essex Clenfugos, Cuban; Vasquez of Rubloff & Co.; 49-50 207 Essex Street.

Cincinnati—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini Co.; Tour.

Cincinnati—H. C. Oittenberg of Isaac Fallers Sons; Lenox.

Cincinnati—A. Levy & Isadore Netter of Charles Mehl Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.

Dallas, Tex.—F. Brown; U. S.

Dubuque, Iowa—W. H. Clegg of U. S. Dubuque, Ia.—E. B. Pickrenbrock of E. B. Pickrenbrock & Sons; Lenox.

Evanston, Ill.—W. B. Hinckle of Hinckle Shoe Co.; U. S.

Harrisburg, Pa.—J. G. Feltz; U. S.

Havana—F. Catchott of Catchott, Garza & Merriam; U. S.

Hawthorne, N. J.—John Newberry of Newberry Shoe Co.; Parker.

Indianapolis—H. C. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Macon, Ga.—G. J. Wilkelsbaum of S. A. Waxelbaum & Bros.; Lenox.

Mustogee, Okla.—B. Arnett of Webb & Kenney; U. S.

Nashville, Tenn.—M. Korman of Korman & Son; Lenox.

Newburyport, Mass.—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Philadelphia—George L. Aggar of Gimbel Bros.; Essex.

Pittsburgh—A. M. Bibbs of Frank & Pittsburgh.

Poughkeepsie—Juan Colon; U. S.

Portsmouth, O. E. T. Pursell of Tracy Shoe Co.; Essex.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour.

San Francisco—C. B. Grossman of The Emporium; D. L. Aronson of Cahn, Nekolsberg & Co.; Lenox.

Savannah, Ga.—M. M. Smith of Globe Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Savannah, Ga.—M. L. Well of E. A. Well & Co.; Lenox.

Savannah, Ga.—M. Lipsitz; U. S.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Otto Jung of Sheboygan Shoe Co.; U. S.

Springfield, Mass.—H. J. Upham, of Upham Shoe Co.; U. S.

Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg of Sullins, Kellogg Shoe Co.; 167 Lincoln St.

Toledo—C. M. Dederick of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln St.

LEATHER BUYERS

London—John E. Agar, British Purchasing Commission; Tour.

Philadelphia—H. C. Smith; U. S.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid Asked

Atlantic Refining .890 910

Buckeye Pipe Line .92 95

Illinois Pipe .163 168

Indiana Pipe Line .93 97

Mid. Oil .116 120

Prairie Oil & Gas .232 236

Prairie Pipe .253 257

South Penn Oil .265 270

Standard Oil (Cal.) .207 210

Standard Oil (Ind.) .615 625

Standard Oil (Ky.) .815 320

Standard Oil (N. J.) .530 530

Standard Oil (N. Y.) .270 273

Union Tank Line .96 98

ENGLISH WOOL AFFAIRS CLEAR

Method Adopted by British and Egyptian Government Does Not Eliminate Exporter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England (June 6)—The Spinners Sectional Committee has issued a statement regarding supplies of tops for the current rationing period ending with July, which they hope will help spinners in making their working arrangements for the remainder of the period. They say that, for reasons beyond its control, the wool department was unable, when the allotments for civil purposes had to be made, to furnish the rationing committees with a reliable estimate of the quantity of government work required during the period.

The situation regarding supplies of tops for the manufacture of yarn for export was also uncertain. In the difficulty facing them the committee decided to issue a general ration based in nearly every case on the old assessment, but on a scale slightly lower than the first issue made for the period December-March. In so doing they had regard to the fact that government work, which would certainly be expected during April and May, was expected to increase to about the previous standard during June and July.

The reserve kept in the hands of the committee and the district's share of the transfers to the civil trade (made on account of the consumption of tops) is to be used as a substitute for wheat for family and baking

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Support and Assistance of Trade Unionists Given With Object of Providing Purely Partisan Instruction in the Classes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Keen students of social questions are anxiously watching developments in the internal affairs of Great Britain. On all hands it is admitted that there must be far-reaching changes, but what these will be no one dares prophesy. This much is certain, however, that the future relations between capital and labor are in the melting pot. It is no exaggeration to say that the war has wrought a revolution in the industrial affairs of the nation.

All sorts of preparations are being made for the future, government departments working in conjunction with the manufacturers. Every effort is being made to equip British industry better for the future contests in the world market, and altogether there is being planned a closer cooperation between the state and trade than has hitherto existed.

In internal affairs a Ministry of Reconstruction has been created, and among other important functions, it is charged with preparations for the absorption of the men demobilized from the army and munition works on the declaration of peace. An important department of the Board of Trade, dealing with unemployment insurance and the administration of employment exchanges, has been formed into a Ministry of Labor, with extended powers of dealing with labor disputes, and the creation of joint industrial committees of employers and employed.

Education is to be overhauled, and two bills dealing with education are at present before Parliament. The war seemingly has convinced those who have hitherto grudged every penny spent on education and have made each effort toward improvement an excuse for a shameful display of religious bickerings, that after all education may be a paying investment. The more enlightened among the employing class perceive that an indifferently educated working class is no match for the producers of other nations, particularly the German nation, where more attention is paid to secondary and technical education. It is, therefore, likely that there will be a more enlightened policy pursued with regard to the educational system, if not for the sake of culture, at any rate for the sake of trade.

Outside the realm of politics, notable changes are taking place in industry. Indeed, it may be said that these developments and the apprehensions concerning them are the causes of the great activity politically. There has been a more or less rapid consolidation of industrial, distributive and banking interests. Industrial plants are being remodeled. Improved machinery, better organization, new methods, including a more systematic division of labor are being introduced partly through the compulsion of war necessities. The conservative methods of the old school of British manufacturers are now entirely discredited. Side by side with these changes there has been going on a remodeling and strengthening of the forces of capital as represented on employers associations and federations.

While these changes have been going on, involving, as they do, an immense strengthening of capital's position, Labor has not been entirely idle. Industrially, many consolidations have been accomplished in the trade union movement, principally in the engineering and metal trades, but also to some extent in the building trade. In the engineering and metal trades particularly, there has been an enormous increase in membership and funds.

On the political side of the labor movement, the recent changes in the constitution and organization of the Labor Party is the most noticeable feature of working-class activities. Labor is to make a bold bid for power and is challenging all that underlies the plans for the future of the government and the manufacturers. In every constituency where the industrial workers are numerically strong, candidates are being selected, and at least 400 labor candidates will contest the next election against the nominees of all other parties.

The significance of this bid for power can best be presented by quoting the declared object of the party in full: "To secure to the producers by hand and brain the full fruits of their industry, and the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible upon the basis of the common ownership of the means of production, and the best obtainable system of popular administration and control of each industry and service." In a report on reconstruction issued by the party, entitled "Labor and the New Social Order," it is declared that "the Labor Party insists on democracy in industry as well as in government. It demands the progressive elimination from the control of industry of the private capitalist, individual and joint stock."

This is a far-reaching program. It means nothing less in effect than socialism, a state of society in which the hitherto propertied become the directing and controlling force. It will be readily realized, and by none more than by the most enthusiastic labor man, that for the struggle involved in the attainment of such an objective education of the masses is a prime necessity. But labor has a very definite attitude toward social, political and economic problems, and how ever excellent may be the elementary and secondary education provided in

the schools, labor's standpoint on these subjects will not be taught. In the state schools and the universities the standpoint of the orthodox will be impressed on the students.

The ordinary educational institutions being naturally biased regarding labor ideals, as it feels, labor must face the problem of educating the masses of workingmen and women in its own standpoint on social and political questions, and it must do so in a more systematic manner than by the issue of periodical literature and cheap pamphlets, however excellent they may be. This problem is not new to democratic movements. The early trade union movement, the Chartist movement, and the early cooperative movement had to face it. In the modern labor movement the problem is being attacked by the establishment of labor colleges, where not only are students who devote the whole of their time to study, for longer or shorter periods, trained for their work in the industrial and political field, but under the guidance of the colleges, and assisted by tutors trained there, classes for adults are formed where systematic courses are given to those who can only give their scanty leisure to study.

This form of working-class activity may be said to date from the starting of Ruskin College at Oxford by two American gentlemen—Mr. W. Vrooman and Dr. C. Beard. Ruskin College was started as a school for "social workers," but it was not long ere the influence of Oxford had such an effect on the teaching at Ruskin that a number of the trade unionist students revolted on the ground that these influences were creating an atmosphere in the college entirely at variance with the sturdy independence of labor in politics and industry. The result of this revolt was the formation of the Central Labor College for the purpose of teaching the social sciences—sociology, history, economics, from the labor point of view. For seven years this college had a very difficult time, until it was taken over by the South Wales Miners Federation and the National Union of Railwaymen.

The difficulties created by the war have led to the closing of both the Ruskin and the Central Labor College meantime. Nevertheless, enthusiastic supporters and former pupils of the Central Labor College have organized classes, particularly in the mining areas of Northumberland, Durham and South Wales. In South Wales 300 students attended 50 evening classes during last winter.

Influenced, no doubt, by the example of the Central Labor College, and certainly in entire sympathy with its aims, a group of students, members of a class in industrial history and economics conducted in Glasgow, conceived the idea of establishing a college in Scotland, similar to the Central Labor College in England.

In 1916 a conference was called of delegates from trade unions, cooperatives, labor parties and Socialist societies. Delegates to the number of 471, representing 262 organizations and branches of organizations, attended, and unanimously declared in favor of establishing a Scottish labor college and appointed a provisional committee to make the necessary preliminary arrangements to the extent of drafting a constitution and curriculum to be submitted to a further conference. The committee immediately set to work, prepared a constitution and curriculum, but had to postpone calling another conference for a time owing to the extreme labor unrest and the repressive measures of the government, resulting in the deportation and imprisonment of many of the more active spirits in the trade union and labor movements. The next conference was held in March of this year, when the draft constitution and curriculum were adopted and authority given the provisional committee to approach the various working class organizations for the necessary financial support. The appeal is to be supported by the executive authority of the trade union movement in Scotland, and the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress.

Meanwhile, the supporters and promoters of the college have been busy organizing classes for workmen. During the winter of 1917-18, 19 classes were formed, with a total enrollment of 1500 students, 20 other classes were organized in cooperation with the college committee by the Plebs League, a propagandist educational organization. These classes had an enrollment of 540 students and sold £60 worth of literature during the session. These results could have been far exceeded but for war conditions, it being found impossible to supply sufficient tutors to meet the demand for classes. Some of the classes were attached to particular trades, others to certain works, but for the most part the classes were open to all comers and classes were also formed to suit men working on the night shift. In addition to the above, many sturdy circles met at mealtimes in the workshops.

The college committee is now proceeding with a plan for establishing a complete network of tutorial classes, study circles, and correspondence classes to cover the whole of Scotland, and is receiving the support and assistance of over 50 local trade councils. The college will, therefore, consist of day classes where students will, for longer or shorter periods, devote all their time to study, and evening classes, study circles and correspondence classes, where thousands of students will devote a part of their leisure to a course of training and enlightenment.

The constitution declares the object of the college to be the training of men and women in such subjects and on such lines as shall equip them for trade union and political activities in the interest of the working class. The

curriculum of the college comprises economics, general and industrial history; history, structure and problems of trade unionism; history, structure and problems of the cooperative movement; political science, arithmetic, algebra and statistics, trade union law, English literature, composition and public speaking; and business methods applied to trade union administration.

For the day classes there will be three terms per annum of three months each, and the fees per term will be £5. In time the day classes will turn out men and women who, when they return to their homes and to the workshop, will act as guides and tutors to those unable to take up more systematic courses. In the meantime, many capable lecturers and members of the teaching profession, a number of whom are university graduates, have volunteered for tuition work, and it is certain that all records will go by the board during the coming winter.

The college will be frankly partisan in its teaching, but this does not and will not prevent its tutors and lecturers from introducing to the students the best authorities on all the subjects in its curriculum. In history and economics its students will be taught to avoid the apologetics and ascertain the facts, and then interpret the facts in the light of working-class experience.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—At the annual meeting of the New Zealand Educational Institute, a timely and interesting speech was made by the senior inspector of schools for the Wellington district (Mr. F. H. Bakewell). He said he could see no good whatever in elaborately training teachers to do certain work, and then denying them not only the material and the accommodation, but also an opportunity for carrying on the work. He devised a system which prescribed the limitation of classes in handwriting to 24, and permitted classes of 70 in the equally important subject of English.

Declaring that too little was ordinarily done to test the intelligence of the child, Mr. Bakewell gave as an exception the case of a French expert who set the children to ball out a lincane into which water was all the time running from a tap. The more intelligent ones soon realized that it was no good balling while the water kept pouring in, and promptly turned off the tap. Others took longer and longer time to realize this necessity, and some never realized it at all. Amidst laughter, he added that there were a good many educational ballers; he had been balling for many years, and like many of the teachers, during the past year he had been balling for dear life! It was not, however, that they did not see the necessity for turning off the tap. The trouble was that they were neither tall enough to reach it nor strong enough to turn it off. It needed a body like the Institute, whose members, having the true interests of education at heart, and bold enough to do what they said, could point out essential reforms and so lead public opinion that the tap would be reached and would be turned off.

In an interesting article on Gracian Roman education printed in the Educational News for April 26, reference is made to the teaching of Roman boys as far back as the Third Century, B. C. The greater part of education, probably in most instances the whole of it, was then given in the home. It was in the home that the children got their training in right conduct (*virtus*) and the sense of social obligation (*pietas*). Their teachers were the father and the mother, the mother being primarily responsible for the education, the general upbringing, especially on the physical side, the father for the doctrina, the intellectual education.

In their general character the lessons the boy got from his father resembled the staple tasks of Spartan and early Jewish education. In addition to instruction in reading and the physical training needed for a soldier's life, they included a study of the "law"—that is, the Laws of the Twelve Tables, codified in 450-1 B. C.—which every boy from an early date had to learn to chant as he chanted the rude warlike lays in praise of his ancestors, and which continued to be a fundamental part of Roman education till the First Century B. C. They included also a study of national history and customs such as is common among all peoples who have risen to a consciousness of their own worth.

The practical character of Roman education before 250 B. C. was even more marked in the case of boys approaching manhood. "Among our ancestors," Pliny the Younger (b. 62 A. D.) tells us, "instruction was as much a matter of the eye as of the ear. By watching their elders they learned what they would soon be doing themselves, and what they in turn would show their successors" (*Epidicta VIII, 14*). The main concern of a Roman of good family were war and politics, and no thought was given to any form of knowledge which did not bear directly on the business of life. The book on the education of children, written by Cato as a counterblast to the new Greek learning, dealt only with the practical arts of oratory, medicine, farming, war and jurisprudence. The good citizen, in his judgment, had no need for any knowledge outside these.

The United States Bureau of Education and the National Kindergarten Association are cooperating in a movement to add kindergartens to all primary schools in the country, and the campaign is exceptionally vigorous in California and in Texas. Women's organizations with a national constituency also are cooperating.

CLASSICAL STUDY FINDS ADVOCATES

Inaugural Addresses of Two New College Presidents Reveal Them Committed to Humanistic, not Utilitarian Type

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Inaugurals by two presidents of colleges—Bowdoin and Smith—given last week, together with recent utterances of President Lowell of Harvard, Professor Barrett Wendell of Harvard and Governor McCullough of Massachusetts seem to point cumulatively to New England's taking a rather conservative attitude on two issues now dividing educators. Amherst College under its new president and Williams College had previously let it be known that they were committed to education of the humanistic and cultural type, and not the utilitarian and vocational sort; and the expectation was that Bowdoin, in selecting her new president to follow William De Witt Hyde, would see that the same ideal was conserved. The fact, as disclosed in President Sills' inaugural, confirms the expectation. He says, "Our aim is not vocational; our goal is not efficiency. We hold that the real object of education is to make men free intellectually and spiritually, to develop the resourceful mind in a strong Christian character."

Opinion was more divided as to what Smith's new leader would affirm as his policy. To be sure, he was a humanist scholar himself and not likely to go over to the bread-and-butter cohorts. But on the other hand, he was in charge of a woman's college, where the pressure is strong just at this time for a more practical sort of education adapted to a woman's world that will follow the war. Vassar of the older eastern colleges for women already has made concessions to the demand. The coeducational state universities of the Middle West and West long ago gave their women the chance that it is now claimed all women should have for "election" as between culture and utility. What, it has been asked, do Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and Radcliffe propose to do? President Neilson replies: "In general the college of the type to which Smith belongs will continue to be properly engaged in developing personality and in providing the background and intellectual aptitude rather than the technical equipment of the expert."

The significance of the words of Professor Wendell at Harvard's Phi Beta Kappa assembly was not so much because of their bearing on the issue between the humanistic and the utilitarian camps, as in the assertion that a malignant influence emanating from German universities as to what scholarship is and how proved to the world. At the present time in only 10 of the 500 colleges and universities is it taught, and then only as an elective. Quite different is the record for the English and Scottish universities since the war opened, and even in the evening and continuation schools it is being taught to young Scots and Englishmen.

Cleveland, O., which in some respects is leading the country in educational statesmanship applied to the publicly supported schools of the city, has, with the championship of Superintendent Spaulding, recently formed an educational council for advisory purposes, on which he may and will call for aid in settling all questions pertaining to the schools. The 26 members will include principals and teachers elected by the grades ranging from the kindergartens to the normal schools.

Recently enacted legislation in New York State is aimed at adult illiteracy and is planned to make attendance on rural as well as urban night schools compulsory.

Through the mediation of the Chamber of Commerce more than 50 of the men and women teachers of the schools of Springfield, Mass., have been induced to register for various forms of labor in local manufactures during the summer, instead of going inland or to the sea for the customary vacation outing. The plan, as worked out in Springfield and in other communities, does two things, it meets the economic needs of the employers and the nation and also brings the teachers' incomes somewhat nearer the war-cost of living.

The historic and renowned Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, still under control of the Friends, is leading in a fight against secret societies as an approved part of life in private secondary schools and among young people.

JOURNALISM SCHOOL URGED IN ARGENTINA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The directorate of the National Association of Teachers has sent a report to the School of Philosophy and Letters urging the establishment of a school of journalism, to be modeled on the lines of the schools of journalism of the United States.

The report reviews the progress that has been made by schools of journalism in the United States and France, and says:

"In Buenos Aires journalism has made notable progress, but the association believes that the hour has arrived when a course should be offered which would embrace theory and practice, and so enable young people who desire to devote themselves to journalism to better fit themselves for that profession."

"In Paris, in the School of Free Studies, there is a course of journalism which for many years has been directed by M. Cornells, one of the editors of *Le Figaro* and *Le Matin*.

"In the United States the highest

importance is shown the study of journalism as an element of culture. The progressive citizen, Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the two great newspapers, the *New York World* and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, donated \$2,000,000 for the creation of a chair of journalism in Columbia University. "Many colleges and universities in the United States are teaching journalism."

The courses recommended are Spanish and Spanish literature, Argentine history, modern and contemporary history, politics, political economy and finance, especially as regards budgets and taxation; sociology, psychology, constitution and administration of the state.

Practice would include the collecting of news, reporting, editing of news, management, editorial direction, history and fundamentals of journalism, illustrating, ethics of journalism, advertising and publicity and journalistic jurisprudence.

The proposed course would include as laboratory work service in all the branches of a modern newspaper, from the reporters' room, through the editorial and business offices, down to the press rooms.

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PLACE OF SOCIAL SERVICE IN SCHOOL

President of University of Washington Points Out Need of Active Work in Combating Growing Class Consciousness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

OAKLAND, Cal.—Asserting that the war with its exposure of "American social disintegration and industrial half-efficiency," had proved "the failure of the United States as a melting pot," arraigned American teachers in a great measure blamable for this failure, and declaring that the public schools must loyalty accept far wider opportunities and responsibilities if it is to be rectified, Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, at Seattle, and chairman of the Washington State Council of Defense, stirred a great audience at the California Teachers' Association in the Oakland Auditorium with his demand for a "national self-examination and educational readjustment" which shall "put the public school on the firing lines of social service, make it effective in bridging the chasm between labor and capital, and save the country from the curse of class consciousness and caste."

"At least give her the credit for accuracy then," muttered the Classics Mistress, who refused to be impressed.

"I give her credit for nothing," came the quick answer. "Exaggerations might at least have been entertaining but this was hopelessly dull. Now why don't we teach people how to talk?" She looked round for encouragement, but only jeers and derisive groans greeted the remark.

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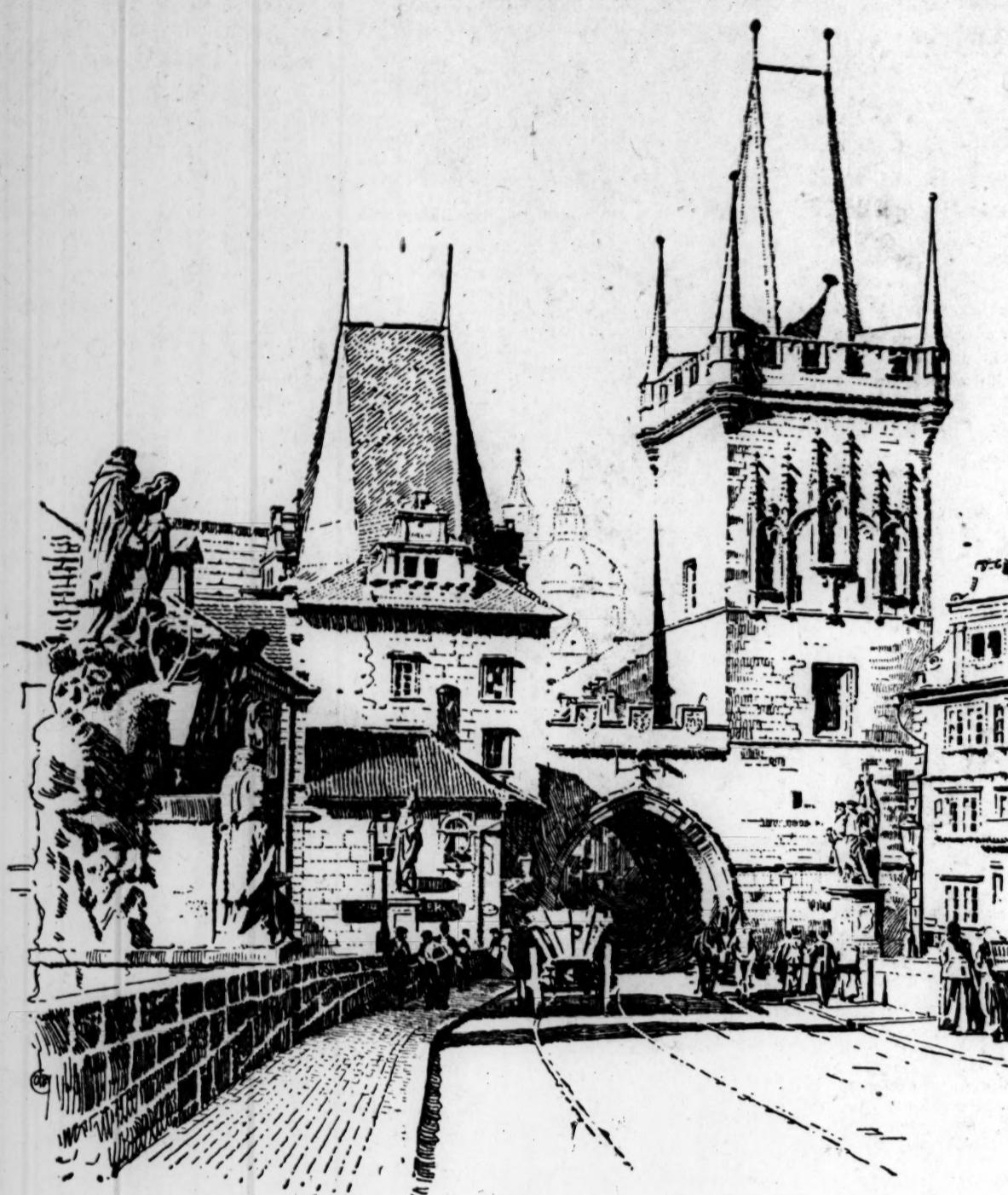
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THE HOME FORUM

Mending Wall

Something there is that does not love
a wall,
That sends the frozen-ground swell
under it.
And spills the upper bowlders in the
sun;
And makes gaps that even two can
pass abreast...
The gaps I mean
No one has seen them made or heard
them made,
But at spring mending-time we find
them there.
I let my neighbor know beyond the
hill;
And on a day we meet to walk the
line
And set the wall between us once
again.
We keep the wall between us as we
go.
To each the bowlders that have fallen
to each.
And some are loaves and some so
nearly balls
We have to use a spell to make them
balance:
Stay where you are until our backs
are turned!"
We wear our fingers rough with
handing them.
Oh, just another kind of outdoor
game,
One on a side. It comes to little
more:
There where it is we do not need the
wall:
He is all pine and I am apple-orchard.
My apple trees will never get across
And eat the cones under his pines, I
tell him.
He only says, "Good fences make
good neighbors."
Spring is the mischief in me, and I
wonder
If I could put a notion in his head:
"Why do they make good neighbors?
Isn't it
Where there are cows? But here

—Robert Frost.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Karluv Most at Prague

Count Lützow says that the famous Bridge of Prague, "as it is still called, though the official designation is now the Charles Bridge, and there are now many others at Prague," is spoken of in old chronicles as being in a half-ruinous condition in the year 932. In the Twelfth Century, a new stone bridge was built by Queen Judith, consort of King Vladislav I, as a sort of propitiation to the Bohemian people, whom she had estranged.

The roofless entrance to the bridge, spanned by Gothic arches at front and back, is flanked by two towers, of different architecture and unequal age. The lower tower, of smooth masonry and with projecting cornices, is a remnant of Queen Judith's bridge; and the higher, with a turret at each corner, was begun in the second half of the Fourteenth Century, and not fully completed until the Sixteenth.

"Judith's bridge was begun in 1169, and finished in three years, an almost inconceivably short space of time. The completion of the bridge was greeted with great rejoicing by the Bohemians, who said that, excepting the bridge over the Danube at Regensburg, no such bridge had been built since the days of the Romans.

In the winter of 1342 this bridge was destroyed by the floods, and for a time a temporary wooden bridge, partly founded on the remaining pillars of the stone bridge, alone connected the two parts of Prague. This naturally proved insufficient, particularly after Charles IV founded the new town of Prague. In 1357 the King undertook the building of the present bridge. The building was erected under the direction of Matthew of Arras, and afterwards of Peter Parler and his son John. The work was often interrupted. . . . It was therefore only completed in 1503.

"We first pass under the bridge tower of the old town, which is decorated with statues of the Bohemian patron saints and with the coats of arms of the countries that were formerly connected with Bohemia as well as that of the old town itself.

The statues that now ornament the bridge formed no part of the original structure, as can be seen in ancient engravings. . . . There are now thirty statues of unequal value, fifteen on each side of the bridge."

"At the eastern end is the monument to King Charles, erected in 1848, in commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the University."

From a Car Window

Night from a railroad car window
is a great, dark, soft thing.

Broken across with slashes of light.

—Carl Sandburg.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Reorganization of the East

INTERVENTION in Russia will inevitably have to come. It may be peaceable intervention or it may be military intervention, but it is inevitable in one form or the other. If this intervention is peaceable, it will take the form of an attempt to assist the country, financially, commercially, technically, and agriculturally to re-establish itself, and so to control its own destinies in the future, free from the clutch of the hand of kultur, or from any other phase of domination from the outside. This, indeed, is essential to that future peace of nations which it will be the aim of the democracies, after the war, to protect. And this again for the simple reason that if Germany is permitted merely to alter the geographical limits of Central Europe from the formula of Hamburg and the Persian Gulf to the formula of Hamburg and the Caspian, there will be an end of any hope of peace, not only in Europe but in the world. With an unrestrained Germany basing its policy on kultur, and preaching the biological necessity for war expressed in frightfulness, Washington would be no more safe than Paris, Ottawa than London, Rome than Mexico, Madrid than Rio, Lisbon than Buenos Aires, or Peking than Brussels.

If, on the other hand, the intervention should take a military shape, it will have to be based on a guaranty of complete evacuation by the powers, and to be executed in strict alliance with Russia itself. Whether such intervention will eventually come about, must inevitably depend upon the duration of the war. But if German resistance prolongs the war long enough, intervention of this sort there will be, and it will come very largely, in the form of an expeditionary army from the United States, for the very simple and all-sufficient reason that the United States is the only country with sufficient surplus man-power to be able to undertake the task. A great army of Japanese would no doubt be joined with the troops of the Allies which, as in the case of the Boxer invasion, would include the flags of all the powers. But the predominant rôle, if such intervention comes, must be played by the United States. Germany need not deceive herself in any way. The United States is perfectly equal to the task of sending an army into Siberia, and the question whether she will do so or not may be said by now to have been reduced to the deciding factor of the length of the war. The Wilhelmstrasse need not be under any delusion. In a very few months the necessary transports can be built, and long before they are built the regiments to fill them will be ready. The Pacific coast is already equipped with shipyards which can turn out the necessary tonnage, and the Pacific is a much safer route, in the day of the submarine, than the Atlantic. With Russia assured of the good faith of the Allies, and with Vladivostok converted into a huge base, the eastern claw of the pincers would have been welded on again, and the question of the German exploitation of Russia would be settled on the battle field, though whether at a conference table or on a battle field the result will be precisely the same.

This one thing the attempted German strangulation of Russia has at least done. It has proved beyond question to the peoples of the allied nations not only what Germany's real intentions have always been, but the absolute immorality of the methods by which she has prepared to enforce those intentions. The doctrine of the "scrap of paper," which, in the case of Belgium, was represented as un dernier resort, has expanded in Russia into une affaire ordinaire, and the policy of self-determination, which Germany has always scoffed at in Alsace-Lorraine, has been utilized to break up Western Russia into a set of fragmentary states, each of them incapable of self-defense, and at the mercy of Berlin for exploitation in whatever way may seem good to her. Nor is this by any manner of means all. Germany is endeavoring to negotiate a commercial treaty with those remarkable representatives of democracy, Ulianoff and Bronstein, which will make her the arbiter of the fate of Russian commerce and industry, and she is even proposing to those two worthy democrats that the future safety of the Russian revolution lies in converting the cannon fodder of the czars into the cannon fodder of the kaisers.

Now it is perfectly certain that none of this can be permitted unless the democracies of the world are prepared to fight another tremendous war in the future, with the advantages more than ever on the side of autocracy. Peace once made, with German domination of Russia secure, kultur, so far from becoming ancient history, will become modern history more than ever. Revenge for the failure of their own schemes of aggression will grow into an obsession with the governing factors of a country which will have been re-armed in the hour of its defeat by its conquerors. If anybody believes that the theory of kultur has been destroyed, by four years of war, in the German mentality, that person is imagining a vain thing. Kultur was never a mere cult of the German people. It was and is the expression of the German mentality impressed, during half a century of education, by the pulpit and the press, by the school and the university, by the banks and the counting houses, by the shipyards and the iron works, by the stage and the art gallery. Nobody will ever understand the grip of kultur on the German people until he comes to understand how everything from the palace to the socialistic club, and from the iron foundry to the stage has been impressed into disseminating its teaching through every class of society.

It is for all these reasons that the necessity of intervention in Russia is being forced upon the United States. The United States came into the war, after mature deliberation, for the purpose, as expressed by Mr. Wilson, of assisting in making the world safe for democracy. In doing this the President unquestionably desired to interfere as little as possible with other nations. Circumstances, however, are stronger than political resolutions,

and Mr. Wilson is the last man in the whole world to permit himself to be mesmerized by conditions outgrown. For this reason Mr. Wilson has been guided, hour after hour, by the developments of the struggle. Such a policy is the only intelligent policy for a statesman to pursue. France went into the battle because she was forced to realize that her national existence would be at stake, if pan-Germanism should sweep away the one thing it dreaded, perhaps beyond all others, the Slavonic check; but the position of France towards Germany has altered very considerably since July, 1914. The United Kingdom went into the war primarily to keep faith with Belgium, and secondly because it did not conceive it possible for it to stand still, and see kultur crush the life out of France; but the position of the United Kingdom towards Germany has changed as much as that of France since 1914. Neither France nor the United Kingdom realized in the least degree what kultur was until they were embarked in the war. In other words, the aims of London, of Paris, and of Washington have altered with altering circumstances, and in company with the exposure of kultur.

It is thus that the new Eastern policy has been forced upon them all. That policy is the reorganization of the East from Prague to Vladivostok, as well as from Hamburg to the Persian Gulf.

Prohibition Promotes Order

RECENT strictures upon conclusions drawn from figures relating to arrests in New Hampshire, before and after the enforcement of prohibitory liquor laws, have been dealt with. It has been shown conclusively that, in proportion as the sale of liquor is interdicted, the duties of constables, policemen, and sheriffs are lightened, and the population of correctional and penal institutions is decreased. New Hampshire is no exception to this rule. Massachusetts affords an even more striking example of the moral influence of a saloon-closing policy. And now, since New England states are under discussion, it is interesting to glance at Maine.

For more than a generation, the opponent of restrictive liquor legislation, who desired to clinch his argument, wound up by saying, "Just look at Maine!" If he were honest in the opinion that the Maine prohibition law was a proper subject of derision and contempt, and as likely as not this was the case, he was but one of tens of thousands deceived with regard to the matter. The liquor interests of the country had long made it their business to do everything in their power to bring the Maine law, obtained after a mighty struggle by Neal Dow and his supporters, into disrepute. They did this by promoting violations of the law at every opportunity. They conspired to have liquor shipped into the State. They conspired to have it distributed and consumed. They planned that those consuming it should make spectacles of themselves. To a great degree they accomplished their purpose of convincing the nation that prohibition in Maine was a farce. They failed only in their efforts to turn the people of Maine against the law.

If those intrusted with its enforcement betrayed that trust, as they often did, and if there was only indifference in quarters where there should have been zeal, nevertheless the great body of the people of Maine felt that the statute itself was wise and just, and they adhered to it through evil as through good report. Today Maine has the satisfaction of seeing the whole nation on the road to prohibition through the adoption of Neal Dow's method of dealing with the liquor evil, and that State has even greater satisfaction in the knowledge that the Neal Dow law is being faithfully enforced at home, with results as welcome and as profitable as any that New Hampshire, or Massachusetts, or any other state in the Union, can report.

For instance, taking one county alone as a sample and for illustration: In Cumberland County, in which the city of Portland is situated, the total arrests for intoxication for the year 1916, under what has been termed lax enforcement, were 4883; under the administration of a sheriff bent upon doing his duty to the best of his ability, the arrests for intoxication during the calendar year of 1917 were reduced to 1562, while during the twelve months ended May 31, 1918, the total was reduced to 1122, a decrease, as compared with 1916, of 77 per cent. The sheriff did not make these arrests. What he did was to see that the law prohibiting the importation of intoxicants into the county was enforced. With the restriction of the sale of liquor in Cumberland County, intoxication decreased and the total of arrests for intoxication was lowered, as compared with 1916, 77 per cent.

What could more clearly establish the fact that it is not the prohibition law which fails to put an end to all intoxication and to all arrests for intoxication, but incompetence or unfaithfulness in its enforcement? The apologists for liquor still insist, here and there, that "prohibition does not prohibit," and that it really should not be credited with the reduction in the number of arrests for disorderliness and other offenses chargeable to drunkenness. Yet here is the Cumberland County exhibit, backed by similar reports from all parts of the country where anti-liquor laws are honestly enforced, to confront and confuse such persons.

There is but one story told throughout the nation in this respect. Condensed and crystallized, this is to the effect that prohibition is one of the most effective agents for the improvement of morals now within the reach of the nation and its states and communities.

The German Professor Again

ALMOST to a man, the German intellectual leaders "hitched their wagon" to the theory of the supremacy of the autocratic state to which all must make common and unquestioning sacrifice. Under their encouragement, the policy of rule or ruin became a fetish, and Pan-Germanism a political need, whilst the ambition of the Kaiser to bring the world under German bondage received from them its intellectual cachet. Kipling has said that "There are five-and-forty ways of composing tribal lays," and added that "every blessed one

of them is right." There is not the slightest doubt that German intellectualism had so debauched, not merely its own representatives but the intellectualism of a good many other countries besides, that to some neutrals at the beginning of the war, the German case had an air of plausibility. The reason is not far to seek. A study of the contributions of prominent neutral writers and professors forces one to the conviction that, at that early stage in the war, men had failed to grasp the real issues of the struggle and were still vamping upon the old familiar tunes.

But years have passed since then, and Canon Sanday's appeal, before the British Academy, for a restatement of the German scholars' position in the light of the Lichnowsky disclosures, does not appear to be unreasonable. In a sense the canon is answered, or rather anticipated, by the articles which have recently appeared in a Munich paper from the pen of Professor Troeltsch, a prominent theologian of that city. Following the publication of the Lichnowsky memorandum, pointing to the Kaiser as the cause of the war, these articles of the theologian have for the Allies an even greater interest than the pronouncements of Professor Förster, of Munich, some months ago.

On that occasion the professor not only criticized German Weltpolitik, but indulged in a tirade against the doctrines of the Bismarckian school of politics, and leveled some of his intellectual shafts at German inefficiency. Thus, after four years of war, one might reasonably have expected to find some modifications and emendations in the views generally of those men who have helped most in the formative processes of German political thought. The manifesto which German writers and professors issued in 1914 was a whole-hearted endorsement of the German position, but since then Pan-Germanism has had some hard raps at the hands of several of its most prominent men. But if Professor Troeltsch can be taken as a typical example, these hopes of retrenchment are doomed to disappointment. There is thus far little to encourage the belief that German intellectualism has been affected in the least by the attitude of the world outside the Central Empires. We hear, instead, that "everything has now become fate and necessity"; of the "stubbornness" of Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, and President Wilson in refusing to make peace; that there are "ruthless schemes of power of individuals" among the Allies. We are told that "Germany has now acquired a new moral right through the enemy's refusal of peace," and that President Wilson is pursuing a "policy of pacifism under American world control and compulsion." There is thus very faint hope of finding in the professor or his colleagues a subject of conversion to reasonable views. He deliberately ignores the Lichnowsky memorandum, and speaks virtually the same language as he did in 1907, when he bluntly declared that a war "is a necessity for Germany because England has so much that it is absolutely necessary for Germany to possess in order to fulfill her rôle as a world-state." Plainly, this is still Germany's avowed and unavoidable "destiny" in the eyes of her scholars, the kind of destiny the fulfillment of which demands conquest and spoliation of the world to serve its purpose of national aggrandizement, and which proclaims the effateness of others to justify its selfish ends.

The Golden Spike

PROMONTORY POINT, Utah, is 4905 feet above sea level. Here, in 1889, was driven the golden spike which connected rails extending 1084 miles from Omaha westward, and 830 miles from San Francisco eastward, thus uniting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for the first time, with iron bands. From the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, up to this time, continuous overland communication between the Missouri and the Pacific Ocean had been possible only through the medium of stage coaches, prairie schooners, freighters, and the pony express. Thousands of the early adventurers had found their way to the gold diggings by going across the Isthmus of Panama or around Cape Horn. Some had dreamed, before the Civil War, of a railway across the great plains and the Rocky Mountains, but these men, as a rule, were not given serious attention. One exception, however, might be pointed out.

Thomas H. Benton was United States Senator from Missouri, for five terms, and one of the great figures of his time. John C. Fremont married Benton's daughter. First as Jessie Benton, and later as Jessie Fremont, this lady was long a national belle. Fremont, by reason of his successful explorations in the Rockies and Sierras, was a national hero. The nation was interested in everything which any member of this trio might say or do. When, therefore, Senator Benton and his son-in-law, in 1852, proposed that a railway should be constructed across the Rocky Mountains, the project for a time arrested attention. Fremont's last two expeditions were undertaken at his own and Senator Benton's expense, for the purpose mainly of settling the question of whether it would be practicable to run cars over the Rocky Mountains in the winter. Fremont was an explorer rather than an engineer; railroad building was still in its infancy in the United States in the early fifties, and the enterprise which Benton and his son-in-law had at heart failed for want of popular and governmental support.

Not until the American Union was riven by civil strife was serious attention again turned toward the great undertaking. Those who believed a railway across the plains and mountains feasible were still in the minority. When the proposition came before Congress, in 1862, speaker after speaker denounced the project as both fantastic and impossible. Nevertheless, the first contract for the construction of the road was made in August, 1863. When construction was begun, and even when it had proceeded for some distance westward from Omaha, there were still many who predicted failure for the enterprise. General Sherman, who had seen service on the plains, and other military officers smiled incredulously when told that the road would be completed by 1870. "I should be unwilling to buy a ticket over it for my grandchildren," remarked Sherman. Within five years

he himself made a journey over the road from Omaha to San Francisco, and frankly acknowledged his mistake.

The ceremonies at Promontory Point assumed a national aspect. Assembled to witness the joining of the rails were a considerable number of the most prominent men of the country. Elaborate telegraphic arrangements had been made, and, as the golden spike was driven, the word "Done!" was flashed to all important centers on the continent. The enthusiasm ran high everywhere in the United States, and was especially marked in Omaha and San Francisco, in which cities bell ringing, pyrotechnics, and banquets were features of the celebration. For months afterward a picture showing the locomotive "Jupiter," of the Central Pacific line, the western division, shaking hands with locomotive No. 116, of the Union Pacific line, or the eastern division, was everywhere conspicuously displayed.

The completion of this enterprise marked the end and beginning of epochs. It closed forever the era of the wild Indian and the buffalo, and opened a new empire to settlement and enterprise. Perhaps nothing more dramatic or romantic in human accomplishment has ever been recorded than the transformation, within two score years, of a vast and seemingly hopeless desert waste into one of the most fertile and prosperous regions on earth.

Notes and Comments

UNITED STATES soldiers have arrived so quickly in Europe as quite to upset the calculations of the enemy. Thus one Hungarian paper calculates that there must be 15,000 to 20,000 "Yanks" in France, while a German authority is reported to have declared that for transporting 1,000,000 men from America, 10,000,000 tons of shipping would be required, so that there will be nothing to fear from the American contribution before next year or 1920. As the chief of staff of the United States Army has just announced that 900,000 American soldiers are already in Europe, another good proof is furnished of the adage that nothing is so easy as believing what one wishes to believe.

SOMEbody has dared modernize "Dombey and Son" on the films, with the result that Dickensians are on the warpath. Already one encounter has taken place in which Mr. Eliot Stannard, the bold innovator, having stated his case, was called to account in no lenient manner by two Dickens enthusiasts, Mr. H. E. Saines and Mr. Gordon Daniels, the latter an American admirer of the novelist. Mr. Matz, the editor of The Dickensian, has published Mr. Stannard's defense, and has called on readers of The Dickensian for comments. There is much promise of interesting developments in this fight between literature and the cinema.

MR. STANNARD'S case cannot fairly be termed a weak one, however much his blow at tradition may be disliked. Those people who do not want to see Dickens "modernized" on the films will do well to bring up some heavy pieces in order effectively to "do" for him. He says, for instance:

When Dickensians seriously tell me that the Great Master, as they insist on calling poor Dickens, depends for his film fame on the clothes his characters wear, then I declare most emphatically that they stab their idol as surely as Brutus stabbed Cesar. I am tempted to quote Dickens, who said, with the bitterness of personal experience, "Save me from my friends!"

SOME details concerning war regulations make one think that a man wearing any sort of uniform must be quite exact about his dress in order to enjoy favor in high military circles. It seems, however, that there are exceptions. At any rate, this is the inference to be drawn from an incidental paragraph relating to Irvin S. Cobb, the American magazine writer and lecturer on the war, contained in a letter recently written to friends at home by a United States Army officer in France. "I saw Mr. Cobb at headquarters not so long ago," the letter runs. "He wore uniform foreign to any that I have ever seen, and I have indeed seen some varieties. At first glance you would take him for a British sublieutenant, but on closer inspection you could not make sure whether he was arrayed as a Russian lance corporal or as an Italian marine!"

"WHENEVER any news disagreeable to the government is received it must only be published when the truth of the information is so unquestionable that it will be unnecessary to publish it because it will then have become generally known"—Napoleon's instruction to the staff of *Le Moniteur*, a paper which he edited and administered himself, and sent to all the schools and colleges of France to be read during meal times. Napoleon knew the power of the press far too well not to wish to exercise it as well as monopolize it. He fancied his own press articles too, as is shown in a remark which he made after having spent a whole day, at St. Helena, looking over a batch of old newspapers; "To think they said I could not write!"

GENERAL PERSHING, in spite of his onerous duties at the front, has found time to send various messages of good cheer, advice, and help to the United States. One of the most notable of these is that which he wrote as a foreword to a book by Charles H. Grasty. The editors of the *Century* have published it, believing that the message comprises the "right word, said at the right time and by the right man." In it the general speaks of the American nation "responding to the call of idealism, turning nobly toward duty in the splendid spirit expressed in the phrase the 'utmost for the highest!'" This phrase was the motto of the great English artist, George Frederick Watts, and, throughout his work, and his actions, he showed that he never forgot to respond to its call.

SOME one with an eye to business has had the good idea of establishing, outside a munition factory in Great Britain, a milliner's shop with the latest in hats and blouses for girls. After long hours of work, it is easy to imagine how attractive such a shop window would appear to the girls; the difficulty is, probably, to find sufficient shop attendants at the busy hours to sell hats and blouses to eager buyers. The idea is the same, of course, as the tuck shop outside the school gates.